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Magazine Section.

CLARA BARTON ACTIVE.

Red Cross Heroine Will Establish Railroad Hospital Car Service.

Although Over Eighty Years Old She Has Started in with Great Energy to Organize New Relief Work to Cope with Wrecks.

Clara Barton, the famous Red Cross leader, has just given new evidence that she is one of the most remarkable women the world has ever known. Feeling that the Red Cross work has been placed on a permanent basis and no longer needs her close supervision, this untiring woman, although upward of eighty years of age, has lately returned to her old home in Massachusetts and opened headquarters for a great new movement to alleviate suffering, namely, a project for organizing hospital corps on all railroads in order that with the aid of hospital cars speedy succor may be brought to persons injured in wrecks.

The portrait here presented is of especial interest, inasmuch as it is the only likeness which Clara Barton has permitted to be made in many years. The famous Red Cross worker has no love for the camera, but her close personal friend, Mrs. John A. Logan, after much persuasion finally induced her to sit for this picture. Mrs. Logan is seen standing by her side.

WORKED IN CIVIL AND FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WARS.

Clara Barton, who is entering with so much enthusiasm into a new mis-

another New England girl Clara Barton, when thrown on her own resources, took up school teaching as a means of livelihood, and when she was obliged to abandon this because of failing eyesight, she managed to secure a position in the Patent Office at Washington, and here she continued her service until the outbreak of the Civil War disclosed to her a lifework. Her advertisements in the Massachusetts papers that she would receive money and stores for the wounded soldiers and personally distribute them at the front brought quick responses, and from this small beginning the scope of her work broadened. The ministering angel of the Army of the Potomac was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness.

WAS WITH THE VANGUARD.

In the Franco-Prussian war Miss Barton was the first person to enter Strasburg after the fall of that city, and was instrumental in organizing the relief. She performed a similar service at Paris, which she entered with the vanguard at the conclusion of the siege. After her return to the United States she directed relief work in addition to the instances above mentioned during the Mississippi flood of 1882, the overflow of the Ohio River in 1883, the Louisiana cyclone of the same year, and the Texas drought of 1889, ever at the fore aiding, sustaining, and supporting by her untiring presence the failing courage of those who in their suffering learned to depend upon her with passionate love and gratitude.

Mrs. John A. Logan (Mary Simmerman Cunningham Logan) who appears with Clara Barton in this picture, is a native of Missouri, but was educated in Kentucky and married John A. Logan in 1855. Since his death she has

ERUPTION OF KRAKATOA.

Volcanic Explosions in East Indies the Most Terrific in History.

Vast Volumes of Ashes Blown Twenty Miles Above Earth—Detonations Heard Three Thousand Miles Distant.

By Sir Robert Ball.

The following description by Sir Robert Ball of the eruption of Krakatoa will be read with special interest at the present time. It is taken from his book, "The Earth's Beginning," recently published by D. Appleton & Co.

Until the year 1883 few had ever heard of Krakatoa. It was not inhabited, but the natives from the surrounding shores of Sumatra and Java used occasionally to draw their canoes up on its beach while they roamed through the jungle in search of the wild fruits. The island seemed to owe its existence to some frightful eruption of bygone days, but for a couple of centuries there had been no fresh outbreak.

In 1883 Krakatoa suddenly sprang into notoriety. Insignificant though it had hitherto seemed, the little island was soon to compel by its tones of thunder the whole world to pay it instant attention. It was to become the scene of a volcanic outbreak so appalling that it is destined to be remembered throughout the ages.

At first the eruption did not threaten to be of any serious type. In fact, the good people of Batavia, so far from being terrified at what was in progress in Krakatoa, thought the display was such an attraction that they chartered a steamer and went forth for a pleasant picnic to the island. Many of us, I am sure, would have been delighted to have been able to join the party who were to witness so interesting a spectacle. With cautious steps the more venturesome of the excursion party clambered up the sides of the volcano, guided by the sounds which were issuing from its summit. There they beheld a vast column of steam pouring forth with terrific noise from a profound opening about thirty yards in width.

As the summer of this dread year advanced, the vigor of Krakatoa steadily increased. The noises became more and more vehement. These were presently audible on shores ten miles distant, and then twenty miles distant, until the great thunders of the volcano, now so rapidly developing, astonished the inhabitants that dwelt over an area at least as large as Great Britain, and there were other symptoms of the approaching catastrophe. With each successive convulsion a quantity of fine dust was projected aloft into the clouds. The wind could not carry this dust away as rapidly as it was hurled upward by Krakatoa, and accordingly the atmosphere became heavily charged with suspended particles. A pall of darkness thus hung over the adjoining seas and islands. Such was the thickness and the density of these atmospheric volumes of Krakatoa dust that for a hundred miles around the darkness of midnight prevailed at midday. Then the awful tragedy of Krakatoa took place. Many thousands of the unfortunate inhabitants of the adjacent shores of Sumatra and Java were destined never to behold the sun again. They were presently swept away to destruction in an invasion of the shore by the tremendous waves with which the seas surrounding Krakatoa were agitated.

The development of the volcanic energy proceeded, and gradually the terror of the inhabitants of the surrounding coasts rose to a climax. July had ended before the manifestations of Krakatoa had attained their full violence. By the middle of August the panic was widespread, for the supreme catastrophe was at hand.

On the night of Sunday, August 26, 1883, the blackness of the dust clouds, now much thicker than ever in the Straits of Sunda and adjacent parts of Sumatra and Java, was only occasionally illumined by lurid flashes from the volcano. The Krakatoa thunders were on the point of attaining their complete development. At the town of Batavia, a hundred miles distant, there was no quiet that night. The houses trembled with the subterranean violence, and the windows rattled as if heavy artillery were being discharged in the streets, and still these efforts seemed to be only rehearsing for the supreme display. On the morning of Monday, August 27, 1883, the rehearsals were over and the performance began. An overture, consisting of two or three introductory explosions, was succeeded by a frightful convulsion which tore away a large part of the island of Krakatoa and scattered it to the winds of heaven.

This supreme effort it was which produced the nightst noise that, so far as we can ascertain, has ever been heard on this globe. It must have been indeed a loud noise which could travel from Krakatoa to Batavia and preserve its vehemence over so great a distance; but we should form a very inadequate conception of the energy of the eruption of Krakatoa if we thought that its sounds were heard by those merely a hundred miles off. This would be little indeed compared with what is recorded, on testimony which it is impossible to doubt.

Westward from Krakatoa stretches the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean. On the opposite side from the Straits of Sunda lies the island of Rodriguez, the distance from Krakatoa being almost 3,000 miles. It has been proved by evidence which cannot be doubted that the thunder of the great volcano attracted the attention of an intelligent coastguard on Rodriguez, who carefully noted the character of the sounds and the time of their occur-

rence. He had heard them just four hours after the actual explosion, for this is the time the sound occupied on its journey.

If Vesuvius were vigorous enough to emit a roar like Krakatoa, how great would be the consternation of the world! Such a report might be heard by King Edward, at Windsor, and by the Czar, at Moscow. It would astonish the German Emperor and all his subjects. It would penetrate to the seclusion of the Sultan at Constantinople. It would have extended to the sources of the Nile, near the equator. It would have been heard by Mohammedan pilgrims at Mecca. It would have reached the ears of exiles in Siberia. No inhabitants of Persia would have been beyond its range, while passengers on half the liners crossing the Atlantic would also catch the mighty reverberation. Or, to take another illustration, let us suppose that a similar earth-shaking event took place in a central position in the United States. Let us say, for example, that an explosion occurred at Pike's Peak as resonant as that from Krakatoa. It would certainly startle not a little the inhabitants of Colorado far and wide. The ears of dwellers in the neighboring States would receive a considerable shock. With lessening intensity the sound would spread much farther around—indeed, it might be heard all over the United States. The sonorous waves would roll over to the Atlantic coast; they would be heard on the shores of the Pacific. Florida would not be too far to the south, nor Alaska too remote to the north. If, indeed, we could believe that the sound would travel as freely over the great continent as it did across the Indian Ocean, then we may boldly assert that every ear in North America might listen to the thunder from Pike's Peak, if it rivalled Krakatoa. Can we doubt that Krakatoa made the greatest noise that has ever been recorded?

Among the many other incidents connected with this explosion, I may specially mention the wonderful system of divergent ripples that started in our atmosphere from the point at which the eruption took place. The initial impetus was so tremendous that these waves spread for hundreds and thousands of miles. They diverged, in fact, until they put a mighty girdle round the earth, on a great circle of which Krakatoa was the pole. The atmospheric waves, with the whole earth now well in their grasp, advanced into the opposite hemisphere. In their progress they had necessarily to form gradually contracting circles, until at last they converged to a point in Central America, at the very opposite point of the diameter of our earth, 8,000 miles from Krakatoa. Thus the waves completely embraced the earth. Every part of our atmosphere had been set into a tingle by the great

AWFUL BALLOON VOYAGE.

German Military Aeronauts Safe Only After a Terrible Experience.

War Airship Was Driven Five Hundred Miles Over Baltic Sea and Dropped in Swedish Snow Bank—Barely Averted Drowning.

The progress of balloon experiments in the German army has just received a severe setback by the fearful experiences of two members of the Aero-static Corps, named Wolff and Brand, who have returned to Berlin after having been given up for dead, following a balloon ascension, during which they completely disappeared. The two men were blown all the way from Berlin to the Baltic Sea, where they were driven by a gale clear across that body of water, and finally landed, half dead, in a little village in Sweden, traveling altogether more than five hundred miles. The story of their flight is one of the most thrilling in the history of ballooning in Europe.

UNABLE TO MAKE DESCENT.

The two balloonists, caught in the gale in the upper air, were blown at terrific speed for three days, unable to make a descent without being dashed to death.

As the wind seemed to slacken, the balloonists opened their valve, preparing to descend. What was their horror upon seeing as they dropped from the clouds that the open sea was beneath them. They tried to shut the valve, but were only partly successful.

When within a few hundred feet of the water, the valve was closed by Wolff, who climbed up to the cordage surrounding the gas bag to do it. But the balloon still dropped nearer the sea. Finally, desperate, the balloonists climbed into the balloon's rigging and cut the basket from under them.

Clinging to the cordage about the balloon, the two men hung between hope and fear for a few moments as the bag seemed to hover uncertainly. The thought came into their minds simultaneously that one must drop off and lighten the weight to save his comrade; otherwise both must drown. But slowly the bag began to rise once more.

CLUNG TO CORDAGE FOR HOURS.

After clinging for hours to the cordage, thousands of feet in the air over the sea, the two soldiers made out the land. As soon as it was safe, the valve was opened again, and the balloon was allowed to descend slowly. The two men landed in a snow bank within a few miles of a little Swedish village. They had to walk two miles, almost exhausted, through the snow, and collapsed just as they reached the first cabin.

"That there tree, Mirandy, reminds me amazingly uv a jay-bird."

"Look-a-here, Si, yew're gettin' dippy. Haow on airth kin a tree fallen acrost th' road put yew in mind uv a jay-bird?"

"Becuz, Mirandy, it hez blew daown. Giddap, Nance."

THE STATE OF SEQUOIA.

The Name of the Originator of the Cherokee Indian Alphabet to be Honored.

The decision of the convention, which recently met at Muskogee, Indian Territory, upon a name for the new state to be added to the Union brings a total of thirty-three states which have adopted Indian titles for state names. The convention, after some little discussion, decided that the new state should be known as Sequoia, as a tribute to the great Cherokee leader, and is a fitting honor which America owes to one of the really great red men of this continent. The Cherokee Indian alphabet was originated by George Gist, a half-breed, known to the tribe as Sequoia. He was a statesman and a peaceable leader among the tribe. He was an illiterate man but the idea of an alphabet for the Cherokee tribe was conceived from the brands he saw on cattle. He carved eighty-six characters with his hunting knife out of pine bark, then he called the wise men together, and explained the characters. The tribal council adopted that, and in later years one of the tribe translated the Bible into the Cherokee language, through which medium



THE HALF-BREED SEQUOIA.

Christianity was first taught among the Cherokees. It is to Sequoia that the Cherokee nation owes its splendid system of schools.

While in search of a lost band of Cherokee Indians in 1844, Sequoia lost his life.

California has already honored him by naming the "Big Tree" of that state "Sequoia gigantea" after him. England knows this tree as the "Wellingtonia."

Thirty-two of the states of the union have adopted Indian titles, but they are usually place-names; no state commemorates in its title any original American citizen. True we have Delaware named for Lord De la Warr, Pennsylvania for the Quaker, William Penn, and one for George Washington, but none to commemorate an Indian.

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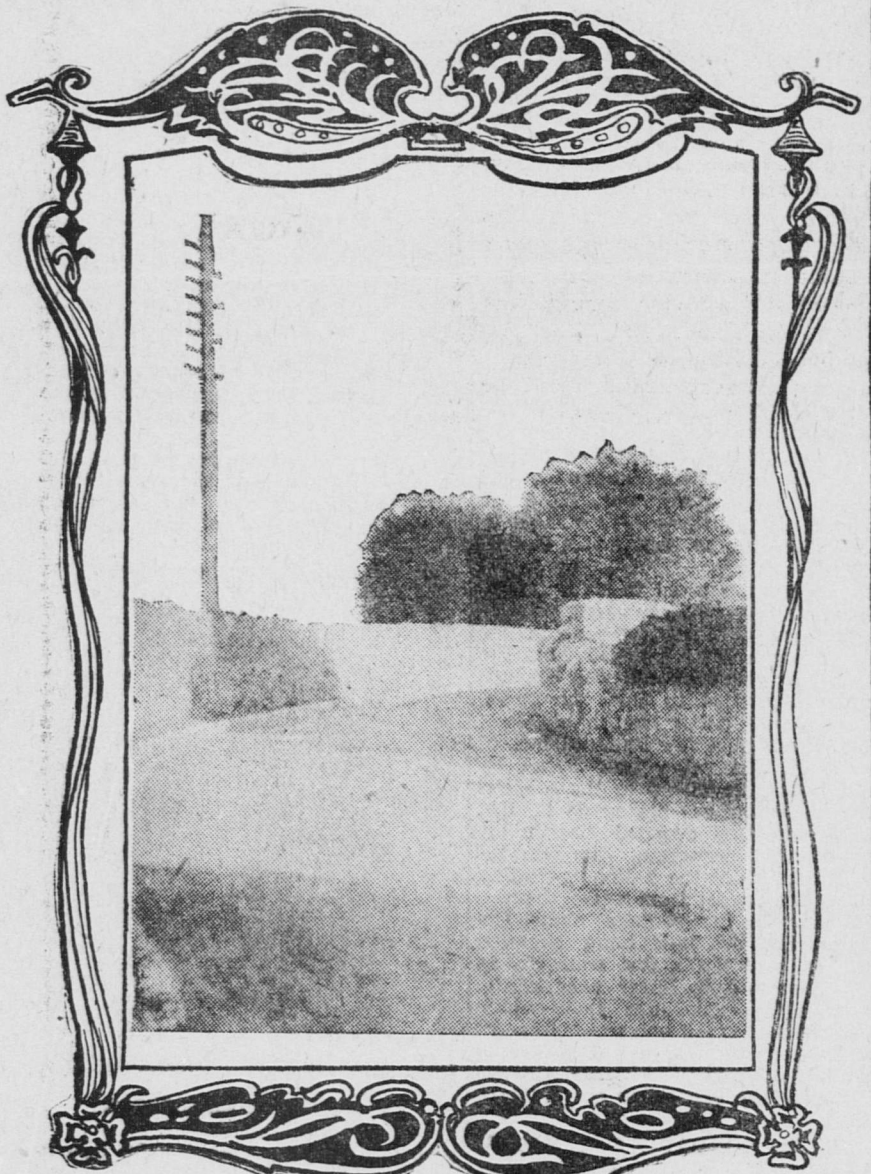
(Continued on next page column 5.)

ENGLISH LANDSCAPE.

Their Roads and Bridges are Substantial, Enduring and Picturesque.

In Comparison With American Rural Improvements They Convey The Idea That We Think But Little Of Posterity.

There is an old story which will bear telling again as it illustrates so well the disadvantages to be overcome in a new country. It is of an American traveling in England who, when out walking one day stopped in front of an old English mansion to admire it and its surroundings. What particularly impressed him was the magnificent sweep of velvet lawn which extended without a flaw or blemish from the hedge along the roadway up to the very steps of the house. An old gardener was at work on the place and at that particular time was pushing a lawn mower across



ENGLISH COUNTRY ROAD AND BRIDGE, CROSSING RAILROAD TRACK.

the sword. The American hailed him and with the usual freedom and inquisitiveness of his nationality asked many questions as to the conduct of affairs in such an establishment as the gardener was connected with.

"Tell me," he said to the gardener, "how do you make a lawn like this. I have a place in America and I am trying to make a lawn around the house, but it doesn't seem to do well." The old gardener scratched his head and, looking doubtfully at the American, he said: "You must have a good subsoil, and a good surface soil and the sod must be well laid. Then you must roll it, and cut it and water it, and keep on doing this until it's right."

A CENTURY TO MAKE A LAWN.

The American agreed with him that the process was simple, and then asked, "How long will I have to do this before the lawn is like that one?" The old gardener again spoke doubtfully, but finally gave it as his opinion that if his directions were followed for anywhere from fifty to a hundred years the results would be all that could be desired.

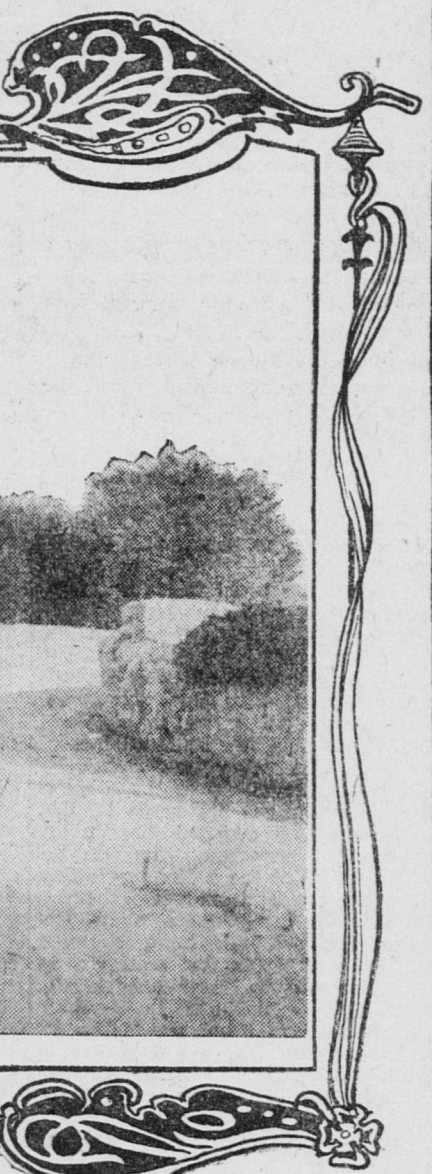
This same idea might also apply to the roads and bridges throughout England, for much of their excellence is due to the fact that their foundations were laid scores of years ago, and generation after generation of workers has been tinkering at them ever since. In fact, the roads built by the Romans now serve as the foundations for some of the best known English highways, and to the south of London, east and west through the beautiful county of Surrey there is a road now greatly patronized by the owners of motor cars which in its beginning was the highway beaten hard by the sandaled feet of the early Britons as they toiled to the east coast from Wales with their back-breaking burdens of tin. This same road was afterwards improved in its texture and grades because of its being the highway for the pilgrims of western England en route to Canterbury. It is still shaded in places by the yew trees planted perhaps a thousand years ago to furnish bows for the sturdy British archers.

ENGLISH ROADS VERY NARROW.

In the first place the English road is generally narrow, so narrow, in

fact, that it is only in certain places that one team can pass another without considerable maneuvering. If all the labor expended upon an American country road were to be concentrated upon a narrow track only wide enough for a farmer's wagon, great improvement in results would be noted, for it is of course much cheaper to lay the foundations, build up the body, and surface a road fourteen feet wide than to put into shape a highway which, at its narrowest point the ambitious Americans have extended to forty feet. This, in itself, is a point which if intelligently adopted would in many places solve the question of a practicable roadway upon which in all kinds of weather and at all times of the year a single team of horses could haul a profitable load to market.

The English farmer uses a cart upon which a single horse draws anywhere from one to two tons of dead weight. The tires of the wheels are from four to eight inches in breadth, thereby cutting no ruts and each passing vehicle adds to the solidity and smoothness of the road in that its wheels serve as effective rollers.



STURDY APPEARANCE OF THE BRIDGES.

It is not due to any peculiar advantage of soil, and certainly not to any advantages of climate that English roads are better than American roads, for if one leaves the highway in the English country, the lanes will be found, by a traveling American, to have a most homelike appearance in their rutted condition, and a very great contrast in the matter of holes, bogs and boulders to the highway left behind. No climate could be more threatening to the solidity of a roadway than the moist and changeable weather of the British Isles.

THEIR VALUE TO THE TEAMSTER.

Aside from the beauty, strength and durability of these macadam roads and stone bridges, they possess an economic value which plays a large part in the conduct of an English farm where the margins of profit are small, and there is no reason to believe but that the American farmer, especially in regions where the cultivation of the land is more or less intensive, would find similar roads and bridges of enormous value through an appreciable increase in his ability to reach his market in the shortest time at the minimum expense and with the least motive power.

BAD FOR COUNTERFEITERS.

Secret Service is Hard Pushing this Dangerous Class of Criminals.

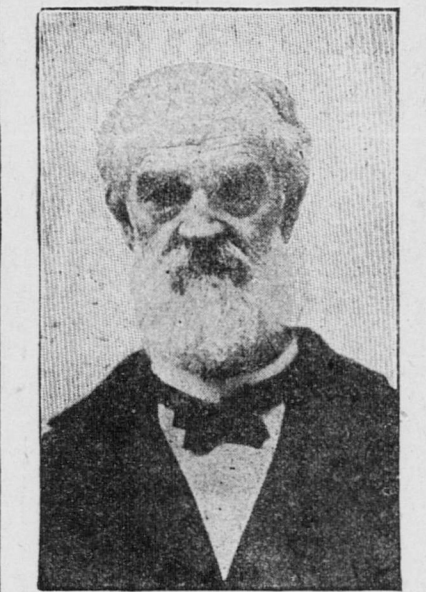
Detectives Kept on Alert to Cope With Clever and Brainy Schemes for Passing Illegal Money—The King of Counterfeiters.

This has been a bad year for criminals. This statement is based on data brought out at the convention of the Police Chiefs Association of New York State, an address delivered by the president of the International Association of Police Chiefs and by the operations of the various police bureaus of the United States government. The secret service division of the Treasury alone caused the arrest of 532 persons charged with serious crimes. Of those taken into custody forty-one were arrested for counterfeiting the currency, fifty-two for making alterations in the currency, 344 for counterfeiting coin and the remainder for various violations of the United States statutes. Of the 532 alleged offenders, 392 were native Americans, forty-two were Italians (some of whom were naturalized), and thirteen were Austrians. The largest number of arrests were made in Pennsylvania where those apprehended numbered ninety-four. New York followed with seventy-seven arrests, Ohio with thirty-five, California with twenty-nine, Missouri with twenty-three and in the remaining instances every state and territory with the exception of Alaska was represented.

As compared with last year there was a decrease in the amount of counterfeit currency seized by government officers and an increase in the amount of counterfeit coin confiscated. The total face value of the notes seized was \$36,834, against \$44,350 the preceding year, and of the spurious coin, \$24,110 as against \$16,419 the year before. The number of plates for printing counterfeit bills captured by the government was 165 and the number of dies and molds for casting and stamping counterfeit coins was 454. Nearly all this stuff was seized by the Government before it had been placed in circulation. Nine classes of counterfeit notes were placed in circulation and of these, in the opinion of the Treasury officers only four were cleverly enough executed to be called dangerous.

RAISING SMALL BILLS.

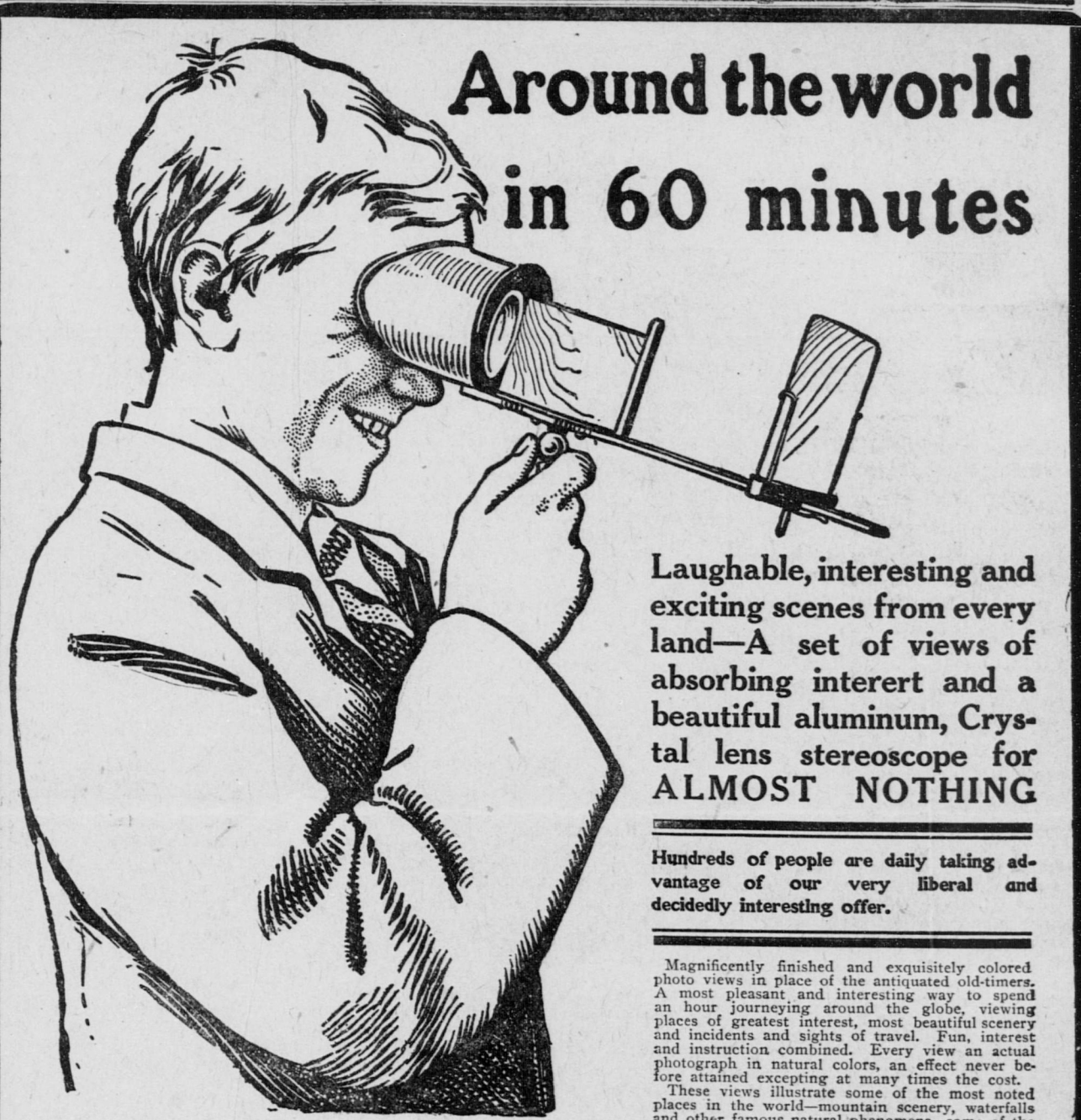
The feature of the work of makers of false money this year was in raising the denomination of bills. There was rather a remarkable increase in this illicit industry and the raisers were particularly busy in circulating these altered obligations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states of the middle west. It is believed by the officers of the secret service that the leading offenders in this division of criminal work were captured, though there is no doubt that many altered bills are still passing from hand to hand in the channels of trade. Counterfeiters in the United States do not restrict their operations to the manufacture of American money, and one of the skillful pieces of work done by the secret service men was the apprehension of three groups of counterfeiters who were issuing fraudulent obligations of the Austro-Hungarian government.



BROCKWAY THE "KING OF" COUNTERFEITERS.

Because of the comparative isolation of Hawaii, its large foreign population and the amount of silver in circulation, it seems that the coinage industry has been active there. Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service has announced that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a branch of the service at Honolulu, "where indications have pointed to the development of coining enterprises and it is hoped that the contemplated measures of suppression may be effective."

Another reason why the past year has been a difficult one with criminals is that there has been an increase of co-operation between the police department of the various cities, and general improvement in criminal identification and police work. As Richard Sylvester, major and superintendent of the police department of Washington, D. C., and president of the Interna-



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Yellowstone Park; Swiss Alps; On Board a Russian Man-of-War; A Klondyke Camp; Famous Ferry Depot, San Francisco; Cathedral, Rotterdam; Moulin Rouge, Paris; Street Scene, Mexico City; Emperor William II. Inspecting a Regiment; Chickamauga Park; Cotton Plantation; On the Pike at the World's Fair; Holiday Street Parade in Havana, Cuba; Public Well, Peking, China; Lookout Mountain; Steamboat Scene on the Mississippi; Garden of Gethsemane, Palestine; The National Capitol at Washington; The Pantheon at Rome; Luna Island at Niagara Falls; David's Judgment Seat, Jerusalem; Interior of President Diaz's Palace, Mexico; Ostrich Farm, Egypt; Royal Gardens, Dresden (very beautiful); Palm Garden, Frankfurt; Morro Castle, Havana; Tomb of Gen. Grant, New York; Street Scene, Cairo, Egypt; Street Scene in Venice, Italy; Japanese Royal Garden; Ice Cave at Niagara Falls, etc., etc., besides comic, sentimental and interesting views of every nature. These are genuine Oleo Stereoscopic Views, executed in a most artistic manner, being a combination process, giving a magnificent depth of detail and splendid color reproduction true to life.

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tional Association of Police Chiefs recently said: "If the police forces of the country today adhered to the methods and practices of ten years ago they would not be prepared to contend with the criminal and disorderly classes. It should not be forgotten that in this period those agents of the people who are chosen to combat crime must more than ever before have a higher intelligence, more accurate training, greater courage, both moral and physical, in order to cope with educated, clever, unsuspected professionals who have succeeded the goldbrick man of days gone by. In time the bank burglar with his can of powder and drill has given way to the yeggman who uses nitro-glycerine; the faker who delighted the citizens with cheap gold rings has given place to the 'gentleman' who sells cheap gold mines and three-card monte has gone over the divide and 'bucket-shops' and 'sure-things' prevail. The charms of rapid life have produced embezzlers, check-raisers and forgers."

It is a fact worth noting that the King of Counterfeiters is at large, but is under surveillance of secret service men. This old and skillful operator is Wm. E. Brockway, and he lives in N. Y. He has done penance for his offences against the statutes of the United States, but though now old, yet so great is he as a maker of counterfeit money that the secret service men never lose sight of him. Brockway can make money which any banker in the country would accept as genuine.

ERUPTION OF KRAKATOA.

(Continued from preceding page.)

haunted. The waves were then, strange to say, reflected back from their point of convergence to retrace their steps to Krakatoa. Starting from Central America, they again described a series of enlarging circles, until they embraced the whole earth. Then, advancing into the opposite hemisphere, they gradually contracted until they had regained the Straits of Sunda, from which they had set forth about thirty-six hours previously. Here was, indeed, a unique experience. The air waves had twice gone from end to end of the globe. Even then the atmosphere did not subside until, after some more oscillations of gradually fading intensity, at last they became evanescent.

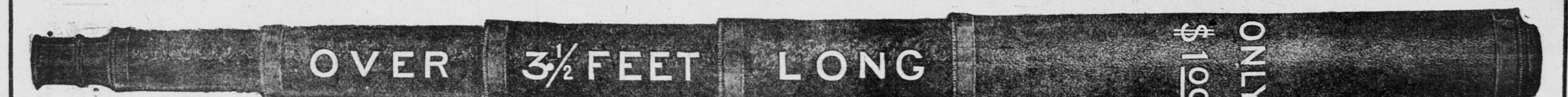
But, besides these phenomenal undulations, this mighty incident at Krakatoa has taught us other lessons on the constitution of our atmosphere. We previously knew little, or I might almost say nothing, as to the conditions prevailing above the height of ten miles overhead. We were almost altogether ignorant of what the wind might be at an altitude of, say, twenty miles. Krakatoa drove into those winds prodigious quantities of dust, hundreds of cubic miles of air were thus deprived of that invisibility which they had hitherto maintained.

With eyes full of astonishment, men watched those vast volumes of Krakatoa dust start on a tremendous jour-

ney. Westward the dust of Krakatoa took its way. Before the occurrence of that eruption no one had the slightest suspicion that far up aloft, twenty miles over our heads, a mighty tempest is incessantly hurrying with a speed much greater than that of the awful hurricane which once laid so large a part of Calcutta on the ground and slew so many of its inhabitants. Fortunately for humanity, this new "trade-wind" does not come within less than twenty miles of the earth's surface. We are thus preserved from the fearful destruction that its intermittent blasts would produce—blasts against which no tree could stand and which would, in ten minutes, do as much damage to a city as would the most violent earthquake. When this great wind had become charged with the dust of Krakatoa, then, for the first and, I may add, for the only time, it stood revealed to human vision. Then it was seen that this wind circled round the earth in the vicinity of the equator and completed its circuit in about thirteen days.

In some violin experiments in a menagerie the influence of the instrument was greatest on the puma, which became much excited when lively music was played, but was soothed by slower melodies. Wolves showed an appreciative interest, lions and hyenas were terrified, leopards were unconcerned, while monkeys stared in wonder at the performer.

ONLY \$1.00. SPECIAL 60 DAY OFFER TO INTRODUCE OUR NEW EXCELSIOR SOLAR TELESCOPE. THE WONDER OF THE AGE.



JUST WHAT YOU WANT ON SEA, FARM, RANCH OR IN THE SCHOOL.

This is a large powerful achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful Eye-piece you look the sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon at night. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the sun in Eclipses, also the mysterious recurrent Sun Spots which appear and disappear at intervals, and move about in different locations of the sun. You will regret it if you neglect to secure this Telescope. Festively such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure 12 inches, and open 3 1/2 feet in five sections, and 5 1/4 inches in circumference. They are Brass Bound, Brass Safety Cap on each end to exclude dust, etc., with Powerful Lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the Maker. Heretofore, Telescopes of this size have been sold for from \$8.00 to \$10.00.

Every school in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express safely packed, for only \$1.00. Sent by mail prepaid for \$1.10. Our new catalogue of Guns, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We warrant each Telescope just as represented or money refunded.

Send \$1.00 by Registered Letter, Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, or Bank Draft payable to our order. If you desire Telescope by mail add 10 cents postage. Interesting Booklet, entitled "Telescope Talk," FREE with each order, or sent on request. This booklet tells all about the care of Telescopes, and about Eclipses of the Sun and Moon the evening and morning for year, where visible, etc.

WANTS ANOTHER.

Gentlemen—Please send another Telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments cost many times the money.

SUPERIOR TO A \$15 GLASS.

Fred. Walsh, of Howe Island, Ontario, Canada, says: "Gentlemen—I have just received your Telescope, and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost \$15.00 some years ago. Just a few nights I have seen with it are worth more than double what it cost me."

COULD DISCERN BOATS FROM FIVE TO TEN MILES.

Mr. C. M. Medley, of Duluth, Minn., who purchased one of these Telescopes, says they are superior to anything he expected; that with it he could discern boats on the Great Lakes at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and in clear weather he could read the names of steamers and other craft at a distance of one-half mile away.

WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE.

The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4, 1905.

Messrs. Kirtland Bros. & Co.

Gentlemen—I had with me on my recent Eastern trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I observed an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. Your Solar Eyepiece was a great help. I have seen with it are worth more than double what it cost me."

TELESCOPE BRINGS NEW BRAIN CELLS INTO PLAY, OPENS UP NEW AVENUES OF THOUGHT AND BROADENS THE SCOPE OF THE MIND.

is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.

Thousands of others are saying good things about these Telescopes. In numerous ways it will repay its cost a hundred times over. Get one and try it.

SECURE THIS TELESCOPE AND TAKE A LOOK AT OLD SOL.

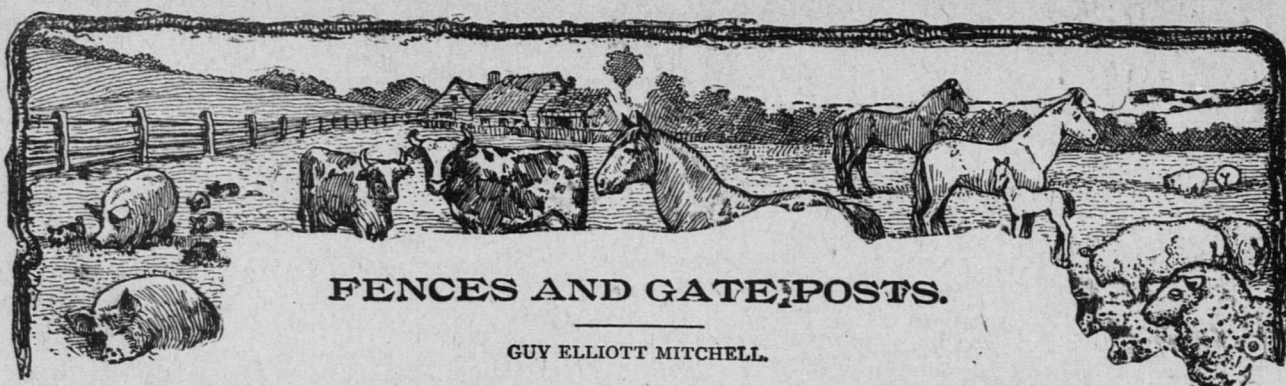
Never before sold on any Telescope for less than \$5.00 or \$10.00. Now is a chance to secure one for \$1.00.

This Eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope, to all who wish to Behold the Sun in its Tranquil Beauty. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lens and you have a good, practical Telescope for land observations. Address

KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., Dept. A. M. 90 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

Patents Applied For.

SOLAR EYE-PIECE

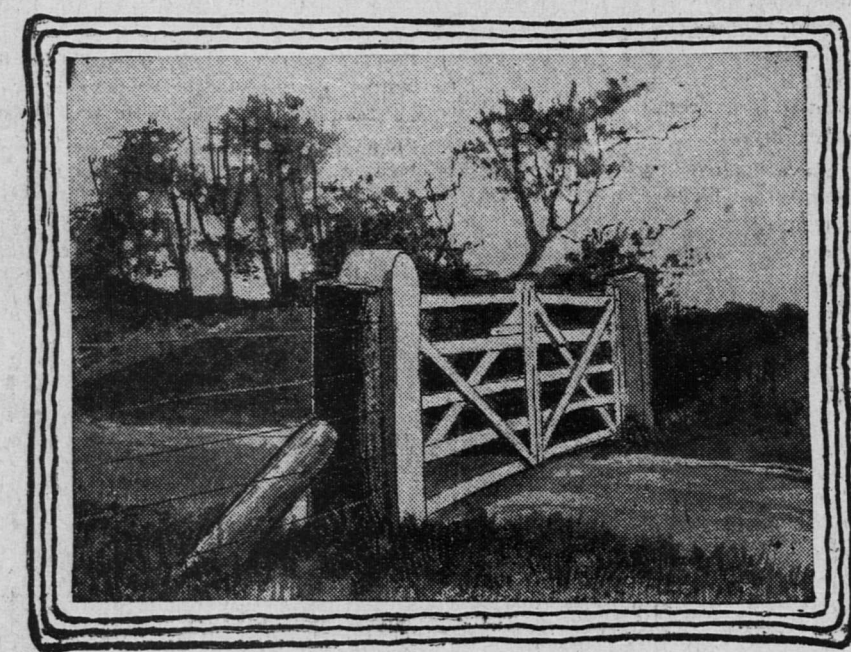


FENCES AND GATE POSTS.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The depletion of the timber lot and the gradual decrease in the supply of lumber, with the consequent increase in the cost of wood, make the erection of fences on the farm a matter of concern, for the landholder heretofore has looked upon wood as a proper material for the construction of an effective fence. Metal—that is, fence wire—has almost entirely replaced the rails which at one time were considered necessary to make a fence stock-proof. We still find, however, that timber is, in most localities, the cheapest material for fence posts, though the supply available is becoming scarcer each year, and it is possible that in the future it may be necessary in every section

of the country to use posts made of iron or concrete, even as is now done in many places. An essential feature of a rail fence is a comparatively short panel, but now that wire is, in the majority of cases, taking the place of the rail, it is questionable whether as many posts are necessary as was the case when rail were used. Recent tests were made at an English experiment station to determine upon the best method of constructing a fence. One point considered was whether a fence constructed with a dropper is as efficient and durable as one constructed entirely with posts. A second point under consideration was the minimum number of posts required in the construction of an efficient and durable fence when droppers are used and the character of the dropper required for best results. The dropper is a thin vertical brace used to strengthen the stretch of wire between posts. As metal is admittedly more durable than wood, an endeavor was made to obtain a suitable rigid metal dropper, but without success.



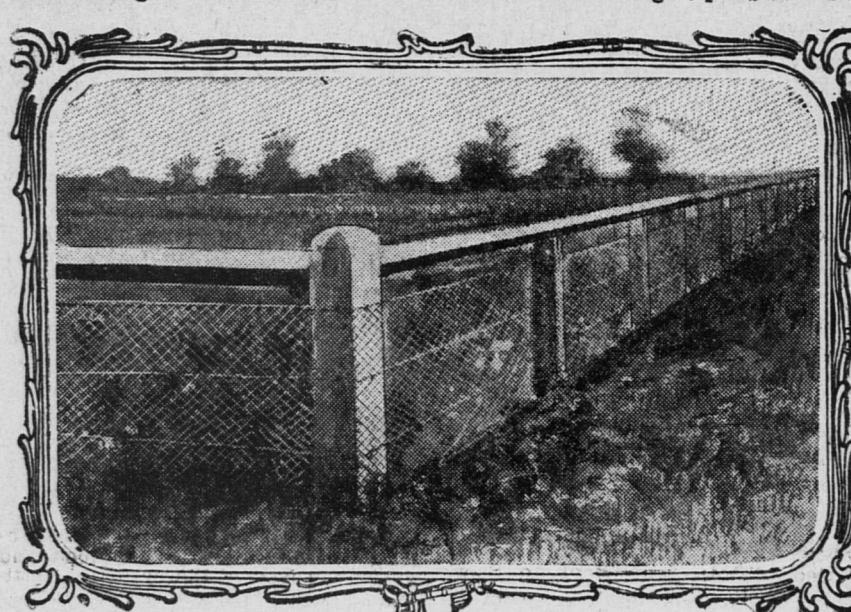
A SUBSTANTIAL ROAD GATE.

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A PLEASING FENCE OF TIMBER AND POULTRY WIRE.

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STILL USE DASHER CHURNS.

Even in this Day of Creameries, But-ter is Made in the Good Old-Fashioned Way.

The chances are ten to one or better that the butter you buy at the grocery store now was made in a creamery, for the great bulk of the butter consumed in this country is made in milk establishments. But there is still some butter made by hand, and "we still sell churns right along."

The greater number of the individual churns now sold, said a churn manufacturer in Chicago recently, in speaking of the growth of the creamery business, are of the cylinder type, operated by a crank, turning within the churn a wheel with paddles, sometimes like the paddlewheel of a steamboat; but we still sell as well, churns of the old-fashioned type, such as our grandmothers used, and such as our grandmothers used before them. I might add that the old-fashioned dasher churn is still, as it has always been, painted blue.

Who still buys these old styles hand churns in the day of machine-made butter? Why, so to speak, the oldest people, and the most modern, too.

They are bought by small farmers keeping only one or a few cows, who naturally continue to make their own



Fence Distorted by Improperly Placed Corner Supports

Where the Corner Supports Prevent the Post from Pulling Out.

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TO TACKLE HAZERS:

The hazing trials at Annapolis, followed by the long discussion of the subject in and out of Congress, have served to widely advertise the Academy, and, as a result, there has been an unusual rush of applications from ambitious young men who aspire to become admirals. Many of the applicants breathe defiance to all hazers and recite instances of their physical powers to demonstrate their fitness for appointment. One of the letters recently received at the Navy Department ran as follows:

"I play football, have been captain of the basketball team these last two years. I am also an expert with boxing gloves, and would like to have some of the Annapolis fellows try their hazing tricks on me. I imagine they would have to get real busy if they tried to stand me on my head and make me eat soap."

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

Assistant Secretary Hays Points Out Necessity for More Thorough Farm Education. Is in Effect a Country High School.

The consolidated school question is a feature of the country school education problem which is rapidly coming to the fore, especially in the northwest, and it promises much for better farm education. The proposition is that six or seven or ten of the cross-roads schools in any rural district shall be combined into one larger school and were it not for the question of transportation of the scholars to and from the central school, it would undoubtedly meet with universal favor. From an educational point of view the advantages of the consolidated school plan are very great. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hays is an enthusiastic advocate of the plan and states that where the plan has been put into operation the beneficial results have been manifold. The question has been agitated to a considerable extent in his own State of Minnesota, due largely to his own efforts. Professor Hays is thoroughly alive to the fact that a better scheme of education is needed for the farm boy if he is to keep his foremost position among the world's agriculturists.

FOR BETTER FARM EDUCATION.

The time, Professor Hays says, has gone by when an "ordinary" school education will serve for the farm boy. The three R's are not sufficient to enable him to succeed in life. He must have special education for farming just as the young man or woman who is to enter professional life has special instruction along the lines he expects to follow. And so the consolidated school comes in, with its better educational facilities.

Canada has taken an advanced stand on this question and is consolidating her country schools. In a word the farmer's children are being given the advantages of a high school education.

As President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College has pointed out, the system undoubtedly is, from a standpoint of dollars and cents, more expensive, for the first few years at least; but the rural ratepayer has it to decide for himself whether he would rather pay five dollars more per year and secure for his boy or girl such increased benefits as the consolidated school can give or leave them in the hands of an inexperienced girl teacher who perhaps does her best in a little one-roomed school, without facilities of demonstration of any kind.

PRACTICAL FARM SCIENCE.

One of the most important features of these schools is the school garden, where practical farm science is taught in a practical way. Such gardens are not, however, confined to the consolidated schools, but are now being kept in connection with a number of the more progressive district schools in various parts of the country. They are usually from two to three acres in area, divided into experimental and individual plots for each of the pupils, ranging in size from six feet square to six by ten or even twenty.

The general plan of laying out each garden involves (1) a belt of native trees and shrubs surrounding the grounds; (2) a half-acre playfield for the boys; (3) a lawn bordered with shade trees for the girls; (4) a shaded walk each for boys and girls, about a hundred yards long; (5) an attractive approach to the school, consisting chiefly of a piece of open lawn, with shrubs and flowers on either side; (6) a suitable reservation for individuals and class plots; (7) an orchard plot or border; (8) a forest plot in which the chief native trees are grown from the seed.

PLANTS GROWN BY PUPILS.

The ordinary range of vegetables and a selection of flowering plants are grown in these gardens, the pupils themselves furnishing the necessary work. In the large schools two hours each week are found sufficient for the garden work, and one hour in the smaller, in both cases under the supervision of the teacher or a special instructor. The school garden serves a double purpose, since it not only provides the most practical form of nature study but acts as a valuable incentive in the general school work. It is no uncommon sight during the summer season to see a public school in session out of doors, not with slate and pencil, but with hoe and shovel. The pupils thoroughly enjoy it. They are allowed the proceeds of their plots as their own property and in addition may take home the plants left over from thinning out. The class plots are reserved as a source of revenue for the school and as a supply, in some cases, for the school lunches.

Former Iron Master Andrew Carnegie has endorsed the idea of phonetic spelling—making the words sound as they read, or read as they sound—either way.



Dear Andrew— I tried your way of spelling many years ago since when I have no other. Ten years ago also I used Perry's Soap, and you're the rest.

"I Grow Hair" Free \$1.00 Package

No Longer Any Excuse For Dandruff, Falling Hair or Baldness.



Before and After Using This Magic Compound.

Foto actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalp, cures baldness and quickly restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. I don't ask you to take my word for it; let me send you a full \$1.00 package free. Write to-day.

FREE \$1.00 PACKAGE COUPON

Fill out the blank lines below, cut out the coupon and mail to J. E. Stokes, Mgr., 507 Folsom Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver as evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and the \$1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail free of charge.

Give full address—write plainly.

JOE, THE INDIAN DOG.

From Sunset.

"Did he ever make friends with the battery boys?"

"No," said Sergeant Wright, "he never did. I understand dogs, and I know that our dog Joe died of a broken heart at Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia, and we gave him a sort of informal military funeral and buried him where the moaning of the bar is always heard."

There had been a battle near the Yellowstone, and the Nez Percés had gradually had to give way and retreat as the dusk drew down to hide the damage of the day. But all the warriors did not go. Among the rocks up the cañon, nine of them lay in one heap, seven in another, at rest at last. Four dogs were there doing the Casabianca act, and a soldier lassoed one of them in form and color like a fox, and brought him into camp.

Joe was the name given him, and day after day he was led by some member of the company until the long fifteen-hundred-mile march was ended. He tolerated the portion of the rations handed him, but never smiled in return, and merely ate to live. He conformed to constituted authority as a matter of common sense, and on the long steamboat trip down the Missouri to Omaha, across by rail to the Pacific and up the coast to Oregon, he was the same dignified dog, always with an ear askance, anticipating the footsteps of his Indian comrade.

But it never came. No soldier had learned to love him, but all respected him for fidelity to his dead master.

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives has reported a bill raising the head tax on aliens from \$2 to \$5, requiring each male adult to possess not less than \$25 and each female \$15, providing that every immigrant over 16 years shall be able to read and write in some language, and placing in the excluded class imbeciles, the weak-minded and manual laborers of poor physique. The Department of Commerce and Labor is given discretion to admit or exclude immigrants under 16 years of age coming to this country alone. The proposed law, it is stated, would sift out a good many undesirable persons.

There are only two Ex-tensions—we patented both. Others imitate our 1884 style—we make it correctly a \$10. With "O'Connor's Latest" you wear ready made shoes, slippers or Oxford ties, without alteration—open back, no lacing, no exertion to walk—perfect ankle and instep. Cut this out and send to-day and we will tell you how to get one free. Give shortage.

TO THE LAME
There are only two Ex-tensions—we patented both. Others imitate our 1884 style—we make it correctly a \$10. With "O'Connor's Latest" you wear ready made shoes, slippers or Oxford ties, without alteration—open back, no lacing, no exertion to walk—perfect ankle and instep. Cut this out and send to-day and we will tell you how to get one free. Give shortage.

PAINT WITHOUT OIL.

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.

Free Trial Package and Big Book Telling All About Paints and Paint-Making Are Mailed Free to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer, of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes to you a dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather-proof, fire-proof and as durable as oil paint. For many purposes it is much better than oil paint, and is indispensable to every property owner. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint, yet costs only one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 326 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, together with color card and his valuable book on painting, all free. This book is necessary to all who use paint. It tells you into the secret of paint making, exposes fake paints, tells you how to get the best results from paint for different purposes, and shows you how you can save and make a good many dollars. Write to-day, and the book, free trial of paint, etc., will be sent you without any cost by return mail.

FREE BASEBALL OUTFIT!

YOUR EXACT SIZE

SHIRT, handsome gray flannel, with broad shoulders, full arms, very long, three button front, double sewed, shapely and durable. PANTS, padded or unpadded (as you wish), double and triple sewed, very strong. Padded pants thoroughly quilted on hips and thighs. Wide belt straps, knee elastic. CAP—College style. Eight pieces top, long visor. BELT—New style, bright-colored, strong, has patent nickel buckle.

BOYS, Send your name and address for only 24 packages of BLUE LINE, to sell for us at 10 cents a package. Return our \$2.40 received from the sale, and we will immediately send you this splendid baseball outfit, guaranteed to fit and to give complete satisfaction. Every package will carry BLUE LINE. We Send Outfit All Charges PREPAID EXTRA FEE! Any three letters you want made large, of felt, for your shirt front, sent free with the outfit if you return our money within 10 days.

BLUE LINE MFG. CO., The Old Reliable Firm 143 Mill St., Concord Junction, Mass.

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"Modern Furnace Heating" tells how to select and run a good furnace—how to set it up yourself and how you can buy

THE LEADER

No. 45 Steel Furnace for \$49. It heats 8 rooms, a store, school or small church—burns any fuel; has a brick fire box and is strong and durable. (Other sizes for other work.) Write to-day for our book—it will pay you. Best Writing & Ventilating Company, 744 Tacoma Building, Chicago

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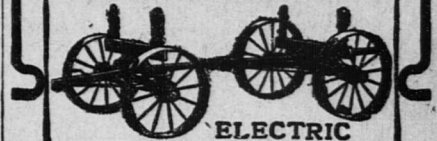
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CLARA ANDERSON COMMITTED FOR INSANITY.

Sad Case of Jackson Girl.

Stockton Independent.
Judge F. H. Smith held a session in his department yesterday afternoon for the purpose of presiding over the examination of Clara Anderson of Jackson, who arrived in Stockton earlier in the afternoon attended by Catherine Hoar, a trained nurse, who had charge of Miss Anderson while she was under treatment in a sanitarium in Livermore. The complaint against the young lady was sworn to by the Rev. F. A. Morrow of Jackson, who was also in attendance upon the court as a witness. The examination was conducted by Drs. Ruggles and Gibbons, who recommended that Miss Anderson be committed to the Stockton asylum.

The examination yesterday was of more than ordinary interest for it developed facts of an exceptional nature regarding the history of the unfortunate young woman. Her home was in Jackson where she lived as the adopted daughter of a man who out of kindness had taken her away from her parents, who are alleged to have been prodigates and not only unable but unwilling to care for their child. In early years Miss Anderson developed studious habits and upon expressing herself as desirous of obtaining an education, her guardian exerted every effort in her behalf and afforded her all educational advantages, expending some \$1500 therefor.

It is only a matter of months since she finished a course at the University of California. It was here that her mind first began to fail her and since then she has fallen into a mental lethargy that leaves her in such a condition that she cannot remember the familiar faces of those with whom she lived for many years. She is an accomplished musician and for several years was organist in the church at Jackson directed by the Rev. Morrow. She is a pretty woman with an intelligent countenance, a dignified bearing, and so conducts herself that the most careful observer could not identify her as an insane person.

The witnesses yesterday said that she suffered from religious mania. For hours she is known to have knelt in some isolated place wrapt in prayer. Those under whose care she was had no control over her, and when in prayer or meditation she would refuse to move or obey. It is with difficulty that she is fed and of late tubes have been resorted to in order to get proper nourishment in her system. She often dashes into the street unclothed. She is destructive and has a mania for breaking dishes and tearing pictures found by her hanging on a wall. Those examined yesterday say they fear she will commit suicide, for although they cannot recall any specific act in this behalf, yet they believe from what she has said that she will commit violence upon herself any time the opportunity is afforded. She was removed to the Stockton hospital yesterday afternoon in charge of a nurse and Deputy Sheriff McCulloch.

(Some of the statements in the above article, which is correct in the main, should be corrected. Miss Anderson came to California with her relatives by marriage, many years ago. She was then but a child, and made her home with her married sister, Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, for several years. She was thereafter adopted into the family of S. W. Bright, of this town, who bore the expense of her education, and also of her care and treatment in the sanitarium. Realizing there was little hope for her recovery, he reluctantly consented to her examination and commitment for insanity. Rev. F. A. Morrow made the complaint as Mr. Bright, her guardian, preferred not to do so himself.

Queer Facts About Steel.

Although the steel and iron industry is one of the mightiest of the world and offers such rewards that some of the greatest chemists and other scientists study nothing else, there are lots of apparently simple puzzles about it that no one has been able to solve yet. The man who discovers the right answer to one or more of them may make \$1,000,000 out of it. Every one who handles steel knows that it gets "tired" at times. After a piece of steel has been subjected to a severe strain for a certain period it may suddenly show a decided weakness. Then the experts say that it is tired; and so it is, for it is allowed to rest a while and it regains its old strength.

Recently it has been found that a steel beam can be made stronger by increasing the load on it gradually—in other words, by exercising it just as a man exercises his muscles when he wishes to make them stronger. Very often new steel will not pass tests that it should pass, but after a few weeks it is found that it has grown better and passes the tests beautifully. Then, again, steel that was perfect when it was tested often gets "sick." It cracks or becomes brittle, although other steel made at the same time in the same way remains perfectly good. No man knows today why these things happen, but lots of people are trying to find out, says an exchange.

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Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C. May 12, 1906.

As the rate bill is shaping itself in the final days of the struggle, it looks as though the amended measure when it goes back to the house would be much more drastic than the original Hepburn bill. One of the most important of the several amendments that have been offered is that of senator Spooner, offered this week, which aims to prevent the endless litigation that a court review of the commission's findings would entail. To put his plan briefly as possible, he provides that in case of an appeal to the courts from the findings of the commission, the railroad shall pay into court the difference between the rate fixed and the rate complained of with an additional six per cent interest on the money involved. In case the court decides in favor of the complainant, the railroad is to pay the difference and the six per cent interest on the money so held up. This would if enforced make the railroads almost as anxious to conclude a case as the shipper and would put an end to dilatory motions and prolonged hearings such as would otherwise be sure to follow. It is even provided that the payment shall be made to the person who has in effect paid the freight, even though he may not be the actual shipper. This would work in the case of a farmer who had sold grain to an elevator based, as is frequently done, on the freight charges, to some central market point. In that case the farmer would be the beneficiary and would receive the money instead of it going to the elevator company.

But the Spooner provision is not nearly so drastic as the proposal of senator McComber to make rebating punishable with fine and imprisonment. This is avowedly a blow at the Trusts, for wealthy men, who do not care particularly about fine such as any court might impose, have a rooted aversion to going to jail. The provision makes the penalty of rebating a fine of three times the amount paid in rebates and imprisonment for not more than five and not less than one year. As if to clinch the matter and to render the penalty as heavy as possible, the statute of limitation, which is in the nature of things only three years, is extended to six years in the matter of rebates. The law is of course not retroactive, as that would be unconstitutional. But evidence may reach back from the time of the action for six years, not of course antedating the passage of the bill.

On the principle that half a loaf is better than starvation, secretary Taft is preparing a modification of the Philippine tariff bill that contemplates a reduction of only fifty per cent in the duties on Philippine rice, sugar and tobacco. Other products of the islands are to be admitted to this country duty free. This step would be of some practical advantage to the islanders, but it would be chiefly advantageous to the United States as an educational step. It will be recollected that there was a vigorous fight against the present reduction of twenty-five per cent in the Dingley rates when that measure was first enacted. It was claimed that the bill would injure if not kill the business interests of the United States. It has been found that no harm resulted and it would have been found that no harm resulted had the Payne bill passed, as it seemed at one time likely to do. But if the fifty per cent reduction is adopted and it is shown that there is no harm done, then in all probability the seventy-five per cent reduction will come in time and eventually free trade with the islands, which is a natural evolution and one hoped for by many, both the republicans and democrats in congress.

Opponents of the free alcohol bill are coming out of the brush, so to speak, but the biggest one is still in hiding. There was a hearing before the senate committee this week of one George Clapperton, representing the wood alcohol interests of the north west. It is just possible that in his evidence Mr. Clapperton tried to kill two birds, for he came out frankly and said that his opposition to the bill was that it would kill the wood alcohol industry. He said that there was \$15,000,000 of capital invested in the business and that 15,000 men depended on it for a livelihood. He did not say, which is probably the truth, that both of these figures were largely overstatements. But what he did say was that there was no likelihood of the bill hurting the Standard Oil Company. Now of course from a popular point of view this has been one of the most attractive features of the bill, to whack the Standard. But Mr. Clapperton says "tut, tut, the bill will not touch the Standard, but it will hurt us." This would render cheap alcohol none the less attractive to the public, but it would take away somewhat from the glamor of the bill. However, the Standard is keeping very still, after its method, when ever it can, and there was a strong suspicion at the Capitol that Mr. Clapperton might have been putting in a sideways word for the Standard and trying to render the bill less attractive on the plea that it would not hurt the octopus after all.

Secretary Taft and secretary Root have both served notice on Panama that they intend to have no revolutions to interfere with the work on the canal.

The Bender Family

From Globe Democrat.

The recent failure to locate the bodies of the notorious Bender family in an abandoned well on their former farm, near Cherryvale, Kan., brings out a statement from J. K. Morgan, a wealthy Indian Territory ranchman, to the effect that the entire Bender family was wiped out by cowboys in "No Man's Land," shortly after their disappearance from Kansas, following the tracing of numerous mysterious murders to them. Morgan has been a cowboy in the west for forty years, and has been located in the Creek Indian nation, near Kellyville, for the past twenty years. In the early days it was his custom, in going to and from his ranch with bunches of cattle, to stop with the Bender family, as he had known all of them for some time, and he gives it as his opinion that the only reason he is alive to-day is because on these trips he was always accompanied by a force of cowboys and teamsters. The Benders only attacked and killed solitary travelers.

The murderous career of the Benders was during the early 80s, in the vicinity of Cherryvale, Kan. [Suspicion finally pointed to them following the disappearance of Dr. York, a member of the Kansas legislature, and at that time quite prominent in Kansas politics. A brother of York began a search for him and traced him as far as the Bender home. Here the trail ended, and, calling upon friends to assist him, York pushed the search. One of the guns carried by the party had a bayonet attached, and in sticking this into the newly plowed ground, one of the men struck something that he knew was not earth. An investigation revealed the body of a murdered man and within a short time nine corpses were unearthed, including that of Dr. York.

Morgan, the ranchman, was a member of the vigilance committee that started on the trail of the Benders. He says that often when, passing the Bender farm, he would see John Bender plowing, and would ask what he was doing, but never received a satisfactory answer. It developed afterwards that Bender was plowing so as to cover up the signs of a new grave. Following the disappearance of Dr. York, and even before the Benders had been suspected, a band of searchers came to the Bender home at night. Morgan was in the party. They were told by Kate Bender, the daughter, that they must not enter the house as her mother was dangerously ill and their entrance might cause her instant death. Unsuspecting, the searching party withdrew, and that night Benders left the country, taking with them two teams and wagons. Their absence, according to Morgan, did not become known until the bawling of the calves on the Bender farm attracted the attention of neighbors. The calves were starving, having had nothing to eat since the departure of the family.

Were Tracked to Atoka.

Morgan remained with the vigilantes and participated in the search southward for the Benders. They were tracked across the Verdigris river, and as far into Indian Territory as the present town of Atoka. Here all trail ended, and the Benders at that time escaped. Morgan says the Benders had about a week's start of the committee. Although the search was continued for some time, it was finally abandoned.

Some time later, according to Morgan, he had a cattle deal on with cowman from "no man's land," the present Beaver county of Oklahoma. That region, at that time, was claimed by no state, nor by the government, none claiming jurisdiction over it, and it became the rendezvous for outlaws and criminals of all kinds. The Benders took refuge in that locality, but evidently did not cease their murderous work. The cowmen, with whom Morgan was making a deal, told him of an entire family being wiped out by the cowboys, a short time before, in "no man's land." He described the entire family, and they tallied exactly with the Benders, all of whom Morgan knew well. The cowmen stated that one of their number was missing several days from camp. They hunted for him, and found his horse and saddle near a desolate-looking home. The inmates denied any knowledge whatever of the man, said they did not know to whom the horse belonged. A search about the premises, however, resulted in his body being unearthed from a new-made grave. The cowboys were so incensed that they returned to the house and killed the entire family.

Hanged Blacksmith Three Times.

Morgan says that before the trail of the Benders was found, after their sudden departure from Kansas, that it was believed then, and it is still his belief, that a local blacksmith knew all about the family. The vigilantes hanged the man three times, in trying to force him to reveal what he knew regarding the Benders, but he remained mute. Among the persons, murdered by the Benders, was a girl, perhaps 14 years old, and who had been buried with her father, whom the Benders also killed. When these bodies were unearthed by the vigilantes, the position of the girl's body bore evidence that she had been buried alive. One boy was killed, who had but 25 cents with which to reward his murderers. He left his uncle's farm, expecting to be absent home only a day, but never returned. He had but recently come from the east, and, although having considerable money, he left it all

with his uncle on that day, taking only a quarter, with which to buy his dinner. Morgan tells of one poor fellow who was buried in a near-by creek. In passing the spot he saw a pair of boots, apparently in good condition protruding from the mud and water. He made an investigation, and found the corpse of a murdered man.

The members of the vigilantes were men, mostly farmers, from Labette, Montgomery and Cherokee counties, Kansas. They were determined to avenge the deaths of the nine persons whose bodies they had unearthed on the Bender farm. Had the Benders been overtaken they would have met instant death, and this is the fate which it is generally believed was met by the family. Several expeditions have been fitted out at various times, however, in search for the Benders, and once within the past three years the entire family was reported living in New Mexico.

Notwithstanding the story of the Benders, as related by Morgan, there is one account of their flight, which heretofore has generally been accepted as correct, to the effect that they were overtaken near the Verdigris river and all killed by the vigilantes. That with the exception of 'Old John' Bender, the others met death bravely, but that he confessed and groveled in the dust, asking that he be not killed; that Kate Bender fought like a tiger and had to be shot, the supposition being that the others were hanged; that she cursed the old man for his confession and for being a coward.

All the murders committed by the Benders were for the purpose of robbery. Financial gain was their only reason for killing in cold blood each solitary traveler that passed that way. How many were killed will never be known. Their main plan of operation was to murder a person while the victim was sitting at the table eating. The stranger was always given a chair with his back to a curtain, which presumably divided the room. Whether in the daytime or at night, the light so struck the curtain as to silhouette the victim's body, and it was then an easy task to locate the victim's head and strike him with an ax, while he was the least suspecting. After the first blow through the curtain with an ax it was not difficult to finish the job. The bodies were buried after being robbed.

An abandoned well on the old Bender farm near Mortimer, and ten miles north of Cherryvale, in which it had been reported by Dr. James A. De Moss that the bodies of the notorious family were deposited and the well filled with stones to a depth of 18 feet, was overhauled recently, but no trace of the bodies was found. At a depth of 18 or 20 feet the solid rock bottom of the well was struck without disclosing anything relative to the bodies. Dr. De Moss, in a published statement early in March last, said that he had the word of one who claimed to have been an eyewitness to the burial of the bodies of the Benders in the well.

Assessor's Notice.

The county assessor hereby announces that he will be at his office in Jackson, from now on for the purpose of assessing taxable property, and receiving statements from property holders.

J. MARCHANT,
County Assessor.

While the property loss in San Francisco is probably much greater than that caused by the great fire in Chicago, which was \$190,000,000, the area burned over is not much larger. The burned district in Chicago embraced 2,124 acres. The area swept by flames in San Francisco was at first said to be equal to seven square miles or 2,560 acres.

The historical great fire of London was comparatively small, as it burned over an area of but 436 acres. Most of the buildings destroyed were cheap wooden structures. The burning of Moscow in 1812 was a much greater conflagration, and the loss was estimated at \$150,000,000, but it saved Russia from Napoleon. The fire losses in Paris during the days of the Commune have been estimated at \$100,000,000.—Bee



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The rule was worked out by Paul Broca that a grown man's weight should correspond with the number of centimeters in his stature. Testing this formula by data from 42,563 soldiers accepted for the service, a German physiologist has shown that it holds good for little men—those ranging in height from 154 to 159 centimeters,—but that in men of the average height of 174 centimeters (5 feet 9 1/2 inches) the body-weight is under this standard, and that the divergence increases with greater height. Weight in the army is largely influenced by previous occupation. Men coming from sedentary work—clerks, tailors, saddlers, etc.—gain rapidly, while over fed confectioners, bakers, butchers, and brewers lose as quickly.

The whistling tube of T. Terada, a Japanese physicist, is of glass with an internal diameter of one-fifth of an inch and one end is drawn out to a capillary point, while the other is connected to a weighted air-bag. When the nozzle is wet with water, olive oil or other liquid and then blown through, a musical note of definite pitch is produced, varying with the size of the nozzle and the quantity and nature of the liquid. The bubble of liquid opens, and the note is due to the vibration of its edges. With a magnetic liquid, like iron chloride, the neighborhood of a magnetic field raises or lowers the pitch.

In two decades the capacity of electric generators has increased more than a hundred-fold, while they produce power with four times the former efficiency. The largest generator of twenty years ago was the 100 kilowatt dynamo, belted to a 150-horse-power engine, but dynamos now being built have a maximum capacity of 12,000 kilowatts.

The motor car of a Paris firm is designed to light the country residence of its owner or do other work in its hours of rest from travel. The car is immovably braked on two fixed rails placed in the auto-house, the detachable crank provided is removed from the two-cylinder gasoline motor, and by means of a shaft with two universal joints the motor is connected with the dynamo or other machine to be driven. While this arrangement promises to be especially useful for furnishing electric light away from the usual power stations, it may prove a great convenience for driving pumps, wood saws, or other domestic apparatus.

The strong sense of smell attributed to the common snail has been found by Prof. E. Yung, of Geneva, to be distributed over the entire body not covered by the shell, the two pairs of tentacles, the lips and the edges of the feet being particularly sensitive. In the experiments made, a brush dipped in various odorous substances in turn was brought near the different parts of the body, and responses were noted at distances of one twenty-fifth of an inch to several inches. Only in exceptional cases was odor perceived as much as 15 or 20 inches away, showing that smell cannot guide these creatures to food far removed.

A peculiarity of the eyeball of the mole is that it can be projected forward several times its own diameter beyond the orbit and retracted in like manner. Dr. Lindsay Johnson notes that this is necessary for vision, as the animal's dense fur so covers the eye that the making of an opening is the only way to see.

Inventive effort should be turned into a new path by the \$20,000 prize of French manufacturers for a new application of sugar in the industries, other than the food industry. The award is to be made after the French consumption of sugar is increased at least 100,000 tons a year.

In his new safety incandescent electric lamp, Dr. D. Tomassi, of Paris, has sought to minimize the risk of fire or explosion by the use of a double globe, with provision for extinguishing the light in case either of the glass coverings is broken. A switch in the outer globe is arranged to close the circuit, lighting the lamp, when subjected to air pressure. The lamp is lighted by forcing in air, and if the outer globe is accidentally broken the reduction in pressure will cause the light to go out before the inner globe is damaged. If the inner globe breaks, the air in the outer globe will be similarly reduced in pressure, opening the switch and putting out the light. The lamp is

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Kuroki vs Sir Hector Macdonald

A curious tale is going the rounds of the bazaars in India. It is believed by every native that general Kuroki, the marvelous Japanese commander, is no other than Sir Hector Macdonald. Many persons have never believed that the brilliant general is dead, and not long ago there appeared in the London Times an offer of a reward of \$5000 to any who had seen his dead body.

It is also a fact that Sir Hector was once invited to go to Japan to train the Japanese army, and he actually mentioned it to Lord Roberts. No honor has ever been publicly bestowed on Kuroki, who appears to have vanished as suddenly and mysteriously as he appeared.

Even the Japanese, with all their reticence, confessed to a correspondent that Kuroki had much foreign blood in him, and the American journalist declared he was a Dutchman.

Rudyard Kipling first lifted the veil showing a little of the mysterious workings of the Indian bazaar. The celebrity with which they spread the rumors of events taking place at great distance is familiar to all Anglo Indian residents, but invariably baffling to them. The mutiny of the Sepoys was known throughout India almost as soon as it occurred, and it has been an unexplained mystery up to date how the information was so rapidly disseminated.

Both the life and death of Sir Hector Macdonald were full of romance and mystery. His exact age is not known; the circumstances of his death and burial are obscure. What is known is that Macdonald was a Scottish crofter lad, that he enlisted in 1871, and that he served in the ranks ten years. His rise to a major general and K. C. B. was the result of pure soldiering.

In the Afghan campaign, at Cabul, on Majuba hill and at Omdurman he won fights and fame. After the Boer war he was given a high command in India and then in 1903 came the report that he had suddenly left Hindustan "on private business."

On this business he reached Paris, and there read in a newspaper that he was to stand a court martial on grave charges. Then came the report that immediately on reading this paragraph he went to his room and shot himself.

At first it was decided that the general was to be buried in Paris, but a new surprise appeared in the person of his widow, of whose existence the war office did not know. By the express wish of Lady Macdonald the body—or as rumor says now, the coffin—was sent to London and unceremoniously huddled away to Scotland in a baggage van. The body, or the coffin, was quickly, almost secretly, buried in a public cemetery at 6.30 in the morning. The coffin was not opened from the time it left the Paris hotel.—Washington Post.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

Ledger and Chicago Week Y Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

The children's friend—
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge
Drives out blood impurities. Makes strong nerves and muscles.
Gives tone, vitality and snap.
Get it from your druggist

THE AMADOR LEDGER
Published Fridays by
R. WEBB Editor and Manager

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT E. C. DAKES' Advertising Agency, 121 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.
Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1906

Insurance Troubles.

The course of the insurance companies in settling the San Francisco fire losses is a matter that concerns not only the policy holders in that sweeping calamity, but indirectly the people of the United States. On the manner in which they face the issues involved will depend in a large measure the fire insurance business hereafter. No sensible person will blame the companies for refusing to pay losses caused by the earthquake. The companies did not take risks on that score, and it would be unjust to their stockholders, and establish a dangerous precedent for them to place generosity before justice in accepting any responsibility for such losses. They will lose nothing in the confidence of the public by repudiating all liability therefor. It may be difficult to draw the line between the earthquake and fire damage; still the companies are justified in making the distinction. Again fair minded men will not condemn the companies for refusing to listen to any claims based on losses that occurred after the fire was subdued by dynamite explosions intended to level dangerous walls. Responsibility for such loss no doubt may, and will be saddled somewhere. The property holders injured should not bear the burden; neither should the insurance companies. The dynamiting in such cases was done neither for the protection of the property holders nor the insurance men.

The dynamiting of buildings while the fire was raging, and undertaking for the purpose of staying the flames, is an entirely different proposition. This is really the vital point involved, no matter how the insurance policy reads. Not one insurer out of ten reads before taking out a policy the mass of printed matter contained therein. He insures for protection against fire, directly and indirectly. No fine spun distinctions in the San Francisco calamity will be tolerated. The broad principle alone will be adhered to—that all losses not only by the flames, but by the fire-fighters in their efforts to stay its march, must be assumed by the insurance companies. It is precisely the same proposition as damage done by water in trying to extinguish a fire. There is no question about the liability of the insurance companies for such loss. In small fires, the damage by water is often much greater than that by fire. The water is used to protect the fire companies as much as the policy holders. Just so with pulling down buildings in the course of the flames whether by dynamite or otherwise. If any wiggling is resorted to by the companies to avoid such losses, it will handicap the future insurance business all along the line. To shirk payment in the San Francisco case would imply that they would shirk under any circumstances. The magnitude of the losses is no reason for resorting to small methods. Insurance companies have been hit hard by this colossal disaster. In many cases their entire revenue and capital stock has been swept away. But the people of San Francisco have been hit still harder. And the least they can expect is that the companies taking their money to protect them in case of fire, stand up to their obligations manfully.

Effect on Country Districts.

"What effect will the San Francisco disaster have upon the country districts, especially the mining sections," is a question that is often heard nowadays. There is a general cry of quiet times throughout Amador and all the mother lode counties. This was the case before the fire, but has been more noticeable since. Partially it has been ascribed to the feeling of nervousness awakened, not alone in the calamity stricken portions, but more or less throughout the state—the reflex of the temporary breakdown of the great metropolis. Again the legal holidays and the locking up of the money in the banks have had a good deal to do with the prevailing drowsiness. Such a closing up of the money avenues would exert a depressing effect at any time, and especially in a period of wide spread ruin. The wisdom of the holiday season is not questioned. From a general view point the governor's course in this regard commands approval. But when all these contributory causes are removed; when business returns to its normal state, as far as possible under the circumstances, how will the mining centers be affected. That is the problem that confronts us.

Hundreds of millions of dollars will be poured into the lap of California in the next few years, to be spent in converting the black wastes left by the carnival of earthquake and fire into business and residence blocks. An era of unparalleled activity must result therefrom. Thousands of formerly well-to-do will be left hopelessly stranded by misfortune. While they cannot participate in the work of reconstruction, others will take up

Ayer's

When the nerves are weak everything goes wrong. You are tired all the time, easily discouraged, nervous, and irritable. Your cheeks are

Sarsaparilla

pale and your blood is thin. Your doctor says you are threatened with a nervous breakdown. He orders this grand old family medicine.

Weak Nerves

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills, just one pill each night.

the task, and move forward with the procession. Will this wave of activity reach the mining centers, or will it be confined to the suffering cities. San Francisco has been one of the financial centers from which the capital for mining development has come. That city has been largely built on the products of mines. Her capitalist grew rich from the output of the gold mines. And the spirit of enterprise in this inviting field has naturally remained within them ever since. If this channel of investment is contracted in the future, it will be at the stern decree of necessity, and not from choice. It is more than likely that California capital will be too much absorbed in the rebuilding operations to pay much attention to the old-established mining fields. Our developed mines will keep up their record, but prospecting new ground will not be pushed to any great extent for the next few years. Indeed, there has been little prospecting done in this county for several years past. Newer fields in Nevada have attracted capital, and old California camps have been somewhat neglected. We see no reason, however, to look for any serious set-back. With our mines running as now, we ought to tide over the next year or two, and fully hold our own.

Sewerage Matters.

The Ledger indulges the hope that the city authorities will pause and will consider all the phases of the question before committing themselves in any way to a further extension of the present system of dumping sewers into the several branches of Jackson creek at points not only within the limits of the city, but within the thickly settled portions thereof. The evils which the town has suffered from this plan of disposing of sewerage was one of the factors—indeed, the most potent factor—in the movement for incorporation. To abate this nuisance in whole or in part was the main argument for the inauguration of a city government. True, this method of disposing of sewerage within the settled portion of the city is intended as a temporary expedient, to meet the pressing needs of the present. As far as Main street is concerned, there is a good excuse for its adoption. To dump into a stream within the municipality is a nuisance in itself, forbidden by law. But the unsewered conditions on Main street are a far greater nuisance and menace than the dumpage in the stream at a near-by point. Hence, we say while admitting that it is delicate ground, the improvement would far more than offset the disadvantages, and public opinion will sanction the plan. But to extend the system to outlying and thinly settled residence districts is a very different proposition. It means the committing of a nuisance without any corresponding advantages, with the prospect that at any time by any resident along the stream affected, a move may be made to abate the evil. Every year in the dry season, an outcry has gone forth about the nuisance caused by the pollution in this way of the Middle fork, and various devices—all more or less chimerical—have been suggested to remedy it. It is still an eyesore, and always will be so long as sewerage is allowed to flow into the open stream. The private cesspools in outlying quarters do not constitute a menace. There is no hurry in their abolition. They can wait until such time as they can be gotten rid of effectually and legally. To perpetrate a public nuisance under official or semi-official sanction, to afford a temporary make-shift for a few, is in our opinion unwise. Take a breathing spell. Do one thing at a time. Delay action on matters that can well be relegated to the future, at least until such time as the citizens from experience of municipal government in all its phases are able to form some estimate of how they are likely to be affected thereby. Let us not try to do today that which we may be called upon to undo to-morrow. A patchwork system of sewerage is what Jackson has complained of for years. To sanction its extension beyond actual necessities is a grave matter not to be rushed into by any corporate body without careful study of all its varied aspects. Would not the city be liable for damages sustained by protesting property holders from this cause?

Effect on Country Districts.

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.*

Table of Contents.

For our Magazine Section next week:

"Champion of Admiral Paul Jones." Mrs. Donald McLean, president general daughters of the American Revolution, advocate of Naval Hero's Interment at Annapolis.
"Destruction of Stanford University." Sketch of California's most notable institution.
"Fire versus dynamite." How the men of the U. S. navy checked the flames in San Francisco.
"Best dressed man in the world." Is he a New Yorker, or does he get his clothes made in London?
"Animal heroes." Ernest Thompson Seton's latest animal book and the description of a dog's wonderful battle with a wolf.
"The Conflict." Seventh chapter of this remarkable tale of the terrible Franco-German War. The greatest naval battle in history.
Page four devoted to description of food adulteration and description of production of water fowls for market. This issue is exceptionally well illustrated with half tones from photographs and original drawings.

The Ledger is conducted on a strictly business basis. No sane storekeeper is expected to give his goods free to any cause. Once in a while he may contribute goods to some worthy object in lieu of cash, but he does so as a favor; not as a matter of right. It is not the rule, but a departure from the established and recognized rule. So with the newspaper business. The Ledger cares not what policy its contemporaries may choose to follow. They can give their advertising space to one class, and charge another for space in the same line of business if they so elect. However, unjust such a procedure may be to the regular and steady advertising patrons, it is no concern of ours. For our part we shall treat all alike. It is useless to try to ring in on the Ledger columns advertising matter as a free news item. We have heretofore, and shall continue to strike out all such matter, regardless of the object sought to be promoted.

Big Copper Shipment.

The Valley Spring branch line brought to Lodi today one of the largest shipments of copper ever hauled over the railroad in this part of the state. It consisted of over 100 tons and was from the Pen Chemical Company's mine near Lancha Plana. The consignment was forwarded to Oakland. The average output of the Pen mines is about 400 tons of copper per month. This capacity the company will soon double by the erection of two new oil smelters and one coke smelter. It is stated on good authority that the amount for freight that the Pen Chemical Company alone pays the Southern Pacific amounts to over \$25,000 annually.—Stockton Independent.

Pipher Loses Mandamus Suit.

The Sacramento Bee of Wednesday says: The appellate court to-day denied the application of Joseph E. Pipher, of this city, for a writ of mandate compelling Judge R. C. Rust, of the superior court in Amador county, to allow his claim for \$518 for transcribing certain testimony in the Staples murder case in 1905.

Pipher, who is a court reporter, was allowed in the neighborhood of \$600 for his services in the case. He claimed the sum mentioned in the writ as compensation for certain additional transcripts of testimony actually made and furnished.

Judge Rust resisted, claiming that these transcripts had not been made on his order, and that Pipher had been paid for all work done by order of the court. The appellate court holds Pipher's recourse does not lie in mandamus, and that moreover, that tribunal can not be made a court of first instance. (This decision is not conclusive of the whole matter. It does not go to the merits of the controversy whether Pipher is legally entitled to further pay for his services as reporter. It merely says that mandamus was not the remedy, if he had a just claim. The judge of the superior court had acted in the matter, denying his claim, and mandamus to compel him to reverse himself was not the proper proceeding to try the issue.—Ed.

The extra session is still in the air. The program of needed changes in the law has not been decided upon. The necessity of calling the session seems to be as much a moot-point as ever. The legal fraternity, and the members of the legislature favor it, but otherwise public opinion is divided, many thinking that it might prove more harmful than beneficial. The governor is wary of the subject, and will not take decisive action in any event unless the business is confined to very narrow limits, and the shortness of the session carefully guarded. California has troubles enough on hand without a free hand legislature adding thereto.

Ledger and Chicago Week's Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

Tunny Blanders.
A famous sculpture group recently exhibited in Glasgow represents Adam and Eve after they had left Eden. Eve, in despair, lies at Adam's feet. Through a mistake an intelligent attendant placarded it with this description: "Motherless." At the same exhibition was a sleeping nymph, by a well known sculptor, which by another mistake appeared in the catalogue as "Mrs. —," greatly to the horror of Glasgow. A Sunday school boy recently gave this account of the prophet Elijah: "Elijah, the prophet, was carried into heaven by a whirlwind, and the children stood up and cried: 'Go up, thou baldhead! Go up, thou baldhead!' And before he went up he divided the Red sea."

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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Political Jottings.

As the time for action in the local field of politics draw nigh, it becomes increasingly evident that there will be no dearth of candidates by either of the leading parties for any of the offices to be filled. Almost every day we hear some new name mentioned as a possible or probable candidate. The Ledger makes no attempt to usurp the functions of the republican party by asserting who should, or should not be nominated. With a list of suitable men to select from we have faith in the representatives of the party in convention that they will act wisely and well—much better in fact than if the nominations were dictatorially made at the behest of a few. Republicans are capable of running their own affairs, and there is likely to be less doubt about the outcome when they do so, than when any bossism is attempted. From present outlook there is no reason to fear any famine in the way of available material on either side. As far as republicans are concerned a winning ticket surely ought to be placed before the voters this year. The feeling that a decided change of administration is needed is strong throughout the county, and this fact acts as a spur to bring good, capable republicans to the front.

For Senator—It is understood that C. H. McKinney, present assemblyman, and formerly of Ione, but now a resident of Sutter Creek, is an aspirant for senatorial honors on the republican side. The other counties comprising this senatorial district namely, El Dorado, Calaveras, Alpine and Mono,—have not been heard from. The name of C. E. Jarvis of Sutter Creek, has been mentioned on the democratic side.

Assemblyman—This is a sort of a blank prize in the political lottery, that seems to go begging. We have heard no one spoken of so far, but the spirit of self-sacrifice will develop in due time.

Sheriff—It is understood that our present sheriff, T. H. Norman is not a candidate for re-nomination. His private business demands his undivided attention. Much against his own inclinations, he was prevailed upon in the last campaign to make the fight for this office, and carried off the honors handsly. He has traveled a straight path and not a word can be said truthfully in derogation of his record. Of republicans for this office, which is looked upon as the best plum in the political basket, Fred E. Jackson, of Jackson, present city marshal; Dave Gray and W. Proctor of Sutter Creek, and latterly Clarence Bradshaw of Pine Grove have been mentioned. Probably neither one is making a canvass for the nomination, but either one would make the run if the opportunity were given. Of democrats, U. S. Gregory would likely not decline to take his chances in the running for another term. Also A. B. McLaughlin has been mentioned in this connection.

For Clerk—So far there seems to be little competition for this office. Rumor has it that present county clerk is not aspiring for another term. He has filled the office for three successive terms by election. It is said the mantle for the nomination will likely be conceded to his deputy, J. R. Huberty, on the democratic side. On the republican side C. Richards of Sutter Creek is mentioned, and others will probably turn up between now and the convention.

For district attorney C. H. Crocker of Jackson, and W. G. Snyder of Sutter Creek are talked of on the republican side. On the democratic ticket it is thought C. P. Vicini, present incumbent, will be renominated.

Recorder—It is conceded that the present recorder D. A. Patterson, will be put up again on the democratic ticket. It is safe to say that the office will not be left vacant on the republican ticket this year, as it was at the last election. Geo. C. Jennings of Drytown, will accept the nomination, and make an active canvass on the republican side.

Treasurer—No doubt G. A. Gritton present official will get the nomination on the democratic side, without opposition. We have not heard of any aspirant from the republican army. But some suitable man will come to the front in due time.

Assessor—We have heard of no one anxious to run for this office on the democratic ticket J. Marchant of Ione, is the republican candidate to succeed himself. Wilford Dennis of Sutter, announces himself as an independent candidate.

Coroner and Public Administrator—For this office, which for the past term has proved a tolerably snug little berth, there is likely to be a scramble when the decisive time arrives. Geo. M. Huberty is said to be not averse to another term, as a democrat, J. Daneri, the undertaker of Sutter Creek, is also spoken of as a possible democratic candidate. The republican aspirants have not come into the foreground as yet.

School Superintendent—Geo. A. Gordon of Jackson, is regarded as likely to get the democratic nomination for a third term. W. H. Greenhaigh, also of Jackson, and present principal of the Jackson school, will accept the republican nomination if tendered him, as it doubtless will be. No other aspirants are known so far. Supervisors—Supervisors will have to be elected in districts three and five. L. Burke in district five is a democrat; A. Grillo in district three is a republican. Both will probably be renominated. Their opponents have not appeared in the open so far. To secure a straight republican or democratic majority on the board for the next term, it will be necessary for one party to elect both candidates. As it is now the two parties are evenly balanced on the board—two republicans and two democrats—with the independent supervisor holding the balance of power. It will so

continue for two years more in the event of a split supervisors ticket being elected at the coming election.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Deed.—Geo. W. Hadley to Kenj. B. Brewer, 20 acres 4-7-12, \$10.
Geo. W. Hadley to Benj. B. Brewer, 40 acres 4-7-12, \$100.
J. H. Dover et ux to Geo. Tolman, lot 6 block 23, Sutter Creek, \$1.

Wm. J. Trevaskis to Roxsina Trevaskis, land and personal property, Jackson, gift.
Rhoda Sonoma Dawson to Edwin T. Dawson, 23 acres Ione Valley, \$10, a portion Arroyo Seco ranch.

Peter Holtz to Peter Soldinni et al, 100 acres 23 and 24-7-11, \$550.
Mortgages.—Geo. Slavich to Geo. Arnerich, land in Plymouth, \$150, one year at 8 per cent.

Edwin T. Dawson to Virgilio Podesta, 23 acres, portion of Arroyo Seco Ranch, \$800 six months at 8 per cent.

J. P. Little to Margarita Molino, lot 2 block 2, Jackson, \$1000, one year at 9 per cent.

Lease.—Mary Mahoney et al F. T. Rabb, lot 14 block 4, lot 16 block 6, lot 1 block 25, Sutter Creek; also 3-5-10 acres in 6-6-11, Sutter Creek, 5 years, \$375 per year.

Agreement.—J. J. Dalo with James Ross, to pay \$170 in monthly installments of \$5 for personal property in Jackson.

Certificate of Redemption.—Standard Electric Company, millsite 1-5-11 and 10 stamp mill, taxes 1901-2-3-4, \$313.98.

Mrs. S. J. Worley, lot 2 block 29 in Plymouth, taxes of 1905, \$5.40.
Chas Lee, house and lot in Plymouth, lot 4 block 4 taxes of 1905, \$3.02.

Chattel Mortgage.—Louie Seely to Rosenwald and Kahn, on horse and vehicle, \$85.

Locations.—Lloyd A. Bearce et al locates White Oak gravel claim, 80 acres, Volcano district.
Geo. H. Hadley, locates Placer ground 4-7-12, Robinson mining district.

Benj. B. Brewer locates Placer ground Robinson mining district.
Water Right.—California Stored Water Co., 50,000 inches Mokelumne river, 13-6-12.

California Stored Water Co., 50,000 inches Mokelumne river, 31-4-11.
Bill of Sale.—Gasperino Bills to J. J. Dalo, barber fixtures, \$150.

Satisfaction of Mortgages.—Margarita Molino to J. P. Little.
Mitchel Buich to Jas. H. Griffin et al.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

New Cases.

T. A. Chichizola vs O. E. Martin—Suit to recover the sum of \$575 on a promissory note dated March 25, 1904, with interest at 4 per cent per annum. The note was originally given to the Chichizola Estate Company, who afterwards transferred it to plaintiff. No part of the principal or interest due on said note has been paid.
J. D. Nichols vs Ida May Nichols—Complaint filed and summons issued.
Estate of Josiah Gundry—Jabez Ninnis petitions for probate of will. Deceased died June 13, 1904, leaving real and personal property of an estimated value of \$12,600, consisting of cash in bank in Sutter Creek and Sacramento \$2100; Realty Syndicate certificate \$2700; promissory notes \$1300; sundries \$210; six lots in Amador City, \$2700; house and lot in Ione, \$600; land in San Luis Obispo county, \$1500; three unimproved lots in San Francisco, \$1500. Jabez Ninnis and W. E. Whitehead are named as executors, and the latter has renounced all right, and requests that petitioner be appointed sole executor. The devisees are Annie E. Ludt, daughter, Thomas Gundry Trelease, Josiah Trelease, William Trelease and Charles Trelease, and May Ludt, grandsons and great grand daughter of deceased. May 26 appointed for hearing.

Estate of Katie Tucker—W. M. Tucker petitions for letters of administration. Deceased died November 17, 1905, leaving estate consisting of lots in Sutter Creek valued at \$500. The heirs are petitioner, surviving husband, and M. E. and W. E. Tucker and Mary L. Walspiel, all children of deceased. June 5th appointed for hearing.
Estate of Serafino Garaventa—Inventory and appraisement filed, estate valued at \$705.

State Board of Dentistry.

The next meeting of the state board of dental examiners will be held in Oakland, for the examination of applicants for licenses on the second Monday in June, and in Los Angeles on the third Monday in June.
The board will issue free of charge a duplicate license to anyone who has lost his license in the recent San Francisco disaster, providing the holder makes written application to the secretary, C. A. Herrick at Jackson, Cal., on or before June 10th. All applications must be accompanied by affidavit, stating when, where, and in what manner the original license was destroyed.

BORN.

ISOLA—In Amador City, May 1, 1906, to the wife of J. Isola, a son.

MARRIED.

MILLER-AMICK—In Jackson May 21, 1906, by Rev. Jas. L. Case, Julius Miller to Lucy L. Amick, both of Ione.

DIED.

CLARK—At the county hospital May 23, 1906, Homer Clark, a native of Illinois, aged 86 years.

RULE.

Near Rancheria, May 11, 1906, Mrs. Nancy Rule, wife of the late D. H. Rule, aged 68 years.

The city is having the thistles and weeds cut from the new street, known as Garbarini avenue, leading from Broadway to South Jackson. Such weeds are a menace, and it is the city's business to abate the nuisance within its jurisdiction.
Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Mining Machinery.

For sale at Blue Ravine near Folsom, Cal.
One 50 H. P. boiler, two Worthington feed water pumps, one B. & H. upright 8 H. P. engine, one Hor. Peerless 15 H. P. engine, one Krogh gravel mill, one Worthington 10 x 8 1/2 x 10 duplex steam pump, one 6 inch single cylinder Dow engine pump, one 10 inch Cornish gear pump, and gearing, shafting, pulley and frame complete, one 8 inch Cornish gear pump with shafting, gearing and pulley; 540 ft. water column, one 75 light dynamo, 4000 ft. insulated electric wire, lot of bulbs, insulators, etc., one amalgamating barrel, four ore cars, one steel skip, lot of "T" rails, 2500 ft. steam pipe, 600 ft. ironed rifles, small tools and machinery of all kinds, etc. Enquire of Mr. Eli Hoxie, Blue Ravine, or of Sutter Mining Co., Clinton L. White, president, Sacramento, Cal.

A. BASSO

Dealer in

HARNESS.

Single Buggy Harness and Team Harness

All work hand sewed.

Repairing of all kinds done.

Main street, Jackson.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice of special meeting of the Stockholders of the Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Del Monte M. and M. Co., (a corporation) held on the 8th of May 1906, by vote of all the directors present, it was resolved that the capitalization of the said company be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share, to 300,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share: Now therefore, in accordance with said resolution, notice is hereby given, that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Del Monte M. and M. Co., will be held at the office of said company in the Marella building in the city of Jackson, Cal., on Monday, July 9th, 1906, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of determining whether, or not the capitalization of said company shall be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share, to 300,000 shares of a par value of \$1 per share.

At which time and place, all said stockholders of said Del Monte M. and M. Co. are requested to be present. This notice shall be published in the Amador Ledger a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, the place where the office of the company is located, for at least 60 days before the time of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors. Dated this 8th day of May, 1906.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, secretary Del Monte M. and M. Co., (a corporation.)

THE CALKINS

NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.

To Subscribers of Orchard and Farm and The Pacific Miner.

A small portion of the subscription lists of "Orchard and Farm" and "The Pacific Miner" was destroyed in the great fire which reduced the greater part of San Francisco to ashes. In order, however, to eliminate the possibility of names being overlooked in the revision of the lists, every person who has been receiving either "Orchard and Farm" or "The Pacific Miner," or both, is urgently requested to fill out the following blank and send it immediately to our San Francisco office. You can ascertain the exact date of your subscription by referring to the printed address on the wrapper or cover page, but if you haven't either, guess at it as nearly as you can. Both publications will be issued on the regular dates as heretofore.

THE CALKINS NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE, San Francisco, Cal.

I subscribed for "ORCHARD AND FARM" on (or about).....

And owe therefor \$.....(if paid for leave blank.)

On (or about).....

And owe therefor \$.....(if paid for leave blank.)

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or will poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC

They work while you sleep.

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Pure, Taste Good, No Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address

Sterling Remedies Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

FOR SALE.—One good milk cow, and calf, one week old. For terms, etc., apply to A. Rechinello, Pine Grove, or to V. Giannoni, Jackson, my 11-1 n.

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS MEN.

Cassinelli Grocery House
MAIN STREET, JACKSON,
For the coming week we will have
Strawberries, Cherries
Fresh Tomatoes
Fresh String Beans
Fresh Peas
Together with a full line of GROCERIES.

GINOCCHIO BROS.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
Groceries, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mining Supplies, Lumber, Hardware, Hay, Grain, etc., etc.
Corner Main and Water St.
JACKSON - - - CALIFORNIA

McCALL
Bazaar Patterns
L. J. Glavinovich
LEADING GROCERY STORE
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, TOILET ARTICLES, HARDWARE, MINERS' SUPPLIES, HAY, GRAIN, ETC.
Cor. Main & Court Streets
JACKSON, - - CAL.
McCALL Bazaar Patterns

CENTRAL GROCERY HOUSE
C. E. Olver & Wm. J. Nettle, jr., Proprietors.
FULL LINE OF—
Fresh Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables.
Fresh Fish every Thursday and Friday.
North Main Street
Jackson, Cal.

Special Small Ads.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding 5 lines, will be inserted at 50c per month, or 5 cents per line for less than one month.

NOTICE To Taxpayers.

ALL kinds of Blanks for U. S. Land Filings—A. Homestead, Timber and Mineral blanks—taxpayers of Amador county, that I, T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of Amador county, per cent on the day of October, 1906, receive from the County Auditor of Amador county the original assessment books for the year 1905, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and County taxes due thereon for said year.

That said taxes are now due and payable to me at my office in the Court House, in the town of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California.
That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half of the taxes on all real property due and payable on the second Monday in October, 1906, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in

We Have Everything In the Drug Line

Our exceptionally complete stocks include everything in the drug line which a thoroughly progressive drug store should carry.

We watch our stocks carefully and replenish them as often as is necessary to keep each assortment unbroken,

Trading here you have the satisfaction of always getting precisely what you desire.

CITY PHARMACY.

F. W. RUHSER,

Jackson Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with a rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall In.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall In.
ay 1 (00)	45 78	0	May 17 (00)	44 82	0
2	40 78	0	18	42 72	0
3	38 80	0	19	46 80	0
4	50 80	0	20	50 70	0
5	51 78	0	21	43 72	0
6	51 78	0	22	42 72	0
7	51 82	0	23	43 74	0
8	53 81	0	24	44 75	0
9	55 80	0	25	46 75	0.52
10	40 70.34	0	26	47 75	0
11	41 61.06	0	27	48 75	0
12	41 60	0	28	48 75	0
13	45 68	0	29	48 75	0
14	44 61.30	0	30	48 75	0
15	38 74	0	31	48 75	0
16	38 68	0			

total rainfall for season to date .32 44 inches
corresponding period last season .32 31 "

LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 44; residence, Black 523; Jackson.

Mrs. Z. T. Justus left for Oakland Saturday morning, after spending about ten days in Jackson.

Sheriff T. K. Norman returned Friday evening, from a week's visit to be by cities.

Chas. Crocker, the attorney, returned Saturday evening from Sonoma and other places, whither he went on business touching the Ledoux case.

Alfonse Gincocchio left on Monday morning for Stockton and San Francisco, and returned Wednesday.

Dr. S. S. Hall, who was formerly a practitioner in Jackson, and since leaving here has been located in San Francisco, left Monday morning for New York, after a visit of ten days here. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hall and his young son. He will remain in New York for some time.

For Sale Cheap.—One "Reliable" six Range four burners, baking and roasting oven. Also one Gas Water Heater. Inquire Mrs. R. Crowell, latter Creek. m 18-m.

Give us today some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

The base ball enthusiasts were out on Sunday for the first time this season. There was no regular game, but he time was well spent in general practice for their initial game, which will probably be with the Mokelumne Hill nine on the coming Sunday. On he day of the Italian picnic the Jackson's will cross bats with the Lockford's. There should be no trouble here in picking out a good team. The material is here, and with plenty of practice, they should prove winners. S. Ardito will captain the nine.

A social dance was given at Pine Tree hall in Scottville last Saturday night. Friday marked the closing of the Aetna public school for this term, and the dance given on this account. A large number attended, about twenty couples from Jackson being present. Many understood it to be an invitation affair, otherwise the number from here would have been much larger. All who went expressed themselves as having had a splendid time.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Petrusch was held on last Sunday afternoon from the Catholic church. It was largely attended by many friends who came to pay their last respects to the deceased woman, who in life was beloved by all who knew her. Interment took place in the Catholic cemetery.

John A. Brown met with a nasty fall on Main street one night last week. He stumbled in front of the Union House, striking the concrete pavement with sufficient force to open a gash in his cheek, but doing no serious injury. He had his head bandaged for a day or two.

G. M. Blair, collector for the Jackson water works, left yesterday morning, for a vacation of several weeks. He has been in poor health for some months, and realized that a change of air and scenery, as well as a cessation from work, were imperative in his case. He has not been away from Jackson for the past seven years. He will go to Santa Cruz first, and thereafter to his old home town of Oakland. He expects to be away from three to four weeks. He is accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Depeu.

Jos. Vannini and Giovanni Bertoloni, two Italian miners, who have been working around Jackson, and boarding at the California hotel, attempted to jump their board bill on Tuesday, by leaving without explanations to their landlord, Mr. Del Porto. That gentleman promptly communicated with the authorities, with the result that the two men were taken in by constable Kelly of Ione, when they reached that town. They then paid the board bill, and were allowed to proceed on their way.

J. J. McDonald the well-known representative of Shaw Hatcher Co. of Sacramento, paid Jackson his regular visit this week.

There was no score for last Sunday's blue rock shooting, as there were no contestants for honors. Some of the local marksmen will try conclusions on next Sunday. They expect to arrange a big shoot for next month with Plymouth, and such other teams as care to enter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phillips of Ione are visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Ames of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are still faithful and trusted employees at the Preston School of Industry, and just now are taking their summer vacation. From here they will go to San Jose, where Mrs. Phillips will visit two of her sisters who reside in that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are looking remarkably well and enjoying the best of health.—Galt Gazette.

Rev. C. E. Winning left for San Francisco on Monday morning, and returned Thursday evening.

Oscar Reicheing returned Tuesday evening, from a visit to San Francisco.

Chas. Reynolds returned from Stockton on Tuesday evening. He started for San Francisco, and got as far as San Pablo, when business affairs called him back to Stockton.

John and Mark Kudey left for San Francisco Wednesday morning. W. F. Detert of the Zeila mine, went to San Francisco Wednesday for a few days.

Steve Angove received a dispatch from Grass Valley last Monday announcing the death of his cousin, Richard Angove in that city. He was 43 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in Grass Valley. The interment took place there on Tuesday. Deceased was for ten years in the mining fields of South Africa, where he had the management of one of the largest mines there, in a district outside of Johannesburg. He remained there through all the exciting times of the Boer war. Failing in health, he started for his California home. Reaching New York, his condition became very critical. His wife was summoned to that city, and accompanied him on the journey home. He lived through the trip, but died shortly after reaching his destination.

Gus. Lheil, a former resident of Jackson, who has been away for some months returned Tuesday night. Dr. Petrie and family returned to San Francisco on Wednesday morning. The doctor was burnt out at the time of the fire. He has secured a location, and will resume his practice in that city. He has made many friends during his visit in Jackson, with his brother-in-law, Dr. Phillips. Sheriff T. K. Norman received a full blooded pointer dog from Stockton, on Tuesday evening. The animal is a beauty in its class, and will prove a valuable addition to Mr. Norman's equipment in the hunting line. Registration is proceeding very slowly. Between 300 and 400 affidavits have been filed in the county clerk's office up to this date.

A marriage license was issued Wednesday to John Thomas jr., and Mary Connors, both of Sutter Creek.

An agent of the company having charge of the construction of the dam in the vicinity of Murphys, Calaveras county, was here a few days, buying horses and mules for the work there. He succeeded in getting a few head.

The census report of Aetna district shows that notwithstanding the loss of South Jackson, there are enough listed to hold two teachers for the ensuing term.

Following the national custom Rev. C. E. Winning of the Methodist church, will on next Sunday evening, preach a Memorial sermon. All are welcome, but any veterans of the civil war or of the Spanish-American war will be made the guests of honor. All good citizens should try to be present. Usual service at 11 a. m. and Sunday school at 2 p. m.

The New Idea Club respectfully announces that they will present to the public, on the evening of July 4th, a carefully arranged program, consisting of patriotic songs, choruses, solos, duos, trios and quartets, under the efficient direction of Mrs. E. E. Endicott; a series of elaborately staged tableaux; a drill by a number of young people, under the careful management and direction of Mrs. C. E. Winning; and to conclude, a short but extremely laughable farce by local historic celebrities. The club promises an evening of rare enjoyment, and respectfully solicit the same liberal patronage which has been accorded them in the past. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Methodist church.

The delinquent tax list will appear in the Ledger next week.

Geo. Pitols, who went to Sacramento three weeks ago, has secured a position with the S. P. Company, as a helper in construction or repair crew.

A heavy rain storm accompanied by high winds, set in yesterday evening, and continues as we go to press. The rainfall for this storm measures over half an inch. It will do considerable damage to hay that has been cut and curing in the fields, and many farmers herabouts have commenced harvesting operations. To sow grain it will be beneficial, rather than otherwise. The rainfall for this season is now slightly in excess of last season's record.

Peter Doyle of Tuolumne county, is visiting his brother, William Doyle of Hunt's gulch for a few days.

J. Morgan Taylor returned from San Francisco on Tuesday evening. He was on a business trip, and spent a week around the bay cities.



He Cheated Grim Death.

One of the most miraculous escapes ever chronicled in history took place at the Gover mine, near Drytown, Amador county, last week. Louis Poppiano, the underground foreman, attempted to walk across a board which was placed across the top of the main shaft, which is 800 feet deep. Just as Mr. Poppiano reached the center of the shaft, the plank broke and the foreman fell towards the bottom of the deep hole. Fifty feet from the top Poppiano struck a timber which crossed the shaft and he managed to cling to the cross piece, dangling 750 feet above the bottom until a rope was lowered to him and he was rescued.

The escape was certainly thrilling. Poppiano struck several timbers in his descent of fifty feet and his head was gashed and his back severely wrenched. He will be laid up for some time to come, but he considers himself lucky to be alive.

Mr. Poppiano is an uncle of Louis Chiari of the Record's job room force.—Stockton Record.

New Traveling Library.

F. W. Rubser, of the City Pharmacy, has just received from the state library a new traveling library. He packed up the old one over a month ago, with the request that a new one be forwarded. The earthquake and fire disaster intervened, and delayed the matter. Last Saturday however, the new set of fifty books came on all right. It is a well-selected library, and should be well patronized. There were over 40 borrowers for the last assortment. The library is just the thing wanted and is being appreciated by the citizens.

A New Hall Project.

The members of Jackson Social and Athletic Club are talking some of building a hall, for their own club purposes, and also for rent for general purposes, such as dances and entertainments. They talk of a hall something like 120 by 60 feet. The trouble is to get a suitable building site. The proposition is to form an incorporated company. A number have signified their willingness to subscribe for stock. It would take a capital of \$20,000 to build and equip such a hall. As a dividend paying concern the outlook would be very slim for the stockholders. Probably the move will never get beyond the talking stage, unless the scheme is toned down considerably.

San Francisco Disaster in Pictures.

Clark's American Biograph Co. exhibited in Love's hall Wednesday evening. People have been getting a surfeit of the moving picture business, and ordinary shows of this character fail to draw. The one in this instance, however, had something new, and advertised it to the full. It was to represent pictures and scenes in the shaking and burning up of San Francisco. This subject has a hold upon the public mind overtopping everything else. As a result the hall was literally jammed to the door—the largest audience that has attended a similar performance in this city. The proprietors made a good thing out of this enterprise. Comparatively few of the scenes related to the disaster, and songs were interspersed with the views. Altogether the spectators were satisfied. Thursday morning the outfit left for Lodi, promising to pay Jackson another visit with a new set of views about the disaster in the near future.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for many years, and know his Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Old Guard.

J. B. Dille of Defender, Amador co., Cal., who is one of the veteran subscribers of The Union, is entitled to be enrolled among the old guard of the republican party. He voted for Fremont in Cedarville, El Dorado county, fifty years ago.—Sacramento Union.

Caught in a Cave.

Last Friday morning an Italian miner by the name of G. Curadi, was caught in a small cave at the east shaft, of the Kennedy mine. He was at work at the time and could not get out of the way. When his companions got him clear of his right hand, which had been caught between the timbers and rock was badly crushed, necessitating the amputation of the first two fingers. Otherwise he was not hurt.

Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

The Liquor Issue in Ione.

After many months of wearisome agitation, a practical move has finally been made to close the liquor selling business in Ione, under the provisions of the amended law passed by the last legislature forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor within two miles of the Preston School of Industry. There are eight business places of this character in the valley town, and all are located within the prescribed two-mile limit.

Ever since this little joker amendment to the old law was discovered, hidden away by the hurry of passing enactments without consideration of their import and meaning, there has been a breach between the pro liquor and anti liquor advocates in the valley town. The prohibition following in the valley section has always been pronounced and strong, and this law, designed to protect the juvenile criminal element housed in the reformatory tended to make the issue square out. A continuous cry of "enforce the law" has gone forth; officials were appealed to, but nothing was done. Outsiders could hardly be expected to take the initiative in the matter of a dubious and unpopular enactment of this nature, when the people directly concerned seemed to shrink from the task. The trustees and superintendent of the Preston school were asked to do this, but declined. The saloons did not interfere with the work of the school, and for that reason they did not feel it to be a duty incumbent upon them to take action. So matters have been drifting from month to month. Monday morning a complaint was sworn to before James McCauley, the local magistrate, by George Winters asking for the arrest of all retail liquor dealers in Ione, for the illegal selling of intoxicating drinks. Up to yesterday no action had been taken thereon. The warrants of arrest had not been issued. The wife of justice McCauley is critically ill, and the magistrate has been compelled to remain at home on this account. For this reason nothing has been done. It is said the cases, or one at least, will be put through as speedily as possible.

A Quiet Wedding.

The wedding of a well known young lone couple took place in Jackson Monday afternoon, at the residence of Rev. C. E. Winning, when Miss Lucy L. Amick was joined in marriage to Julius Miller. They drove to Jackson in the morning, and after the requisite credentials from the county clerk's office, they repaired to the parsonage of the Methodist church. The pastor being absent at the time, Mrs. Winning called Rev. Jas. L. Case of Sutter Creek, who came here and performed the ceremony in the parlors of the parsonage. It was a very quiet affair, no one but the witnesses and a few friends being present. They left at once for their future home near Ione. Miss Amick is the daughter of supervisor W. M. Amick of Ione, and is well known as one of the social favorites of the valley town. Mr. Miller is in business near Ione, and like his charming bride, is well and favorably known in that section.

Death from Cancer.

Homer Clark, brother of W. O. Clark, the well known temperance advocate, was brought from Drytown to the county hospital last Monday. He has been a sufferer for years from a malignant cancer. And the dread disease had reached almost to its ultimatum ere the victim was removed to the county institution. He succumbed to this terrible affliction Wednesday night. He was a native of Illinois and settled in Amador county in the early days of the gold fever, settling in Drytown, which has been his home for many years. He was 86 years of age. The remains were set to Drytown, for interment in the village cemetery there to-day.

A School Picnic.

Friday May 18th, being the last day of school in Aetna district, a picnic was given for the children.

People from Aetna and the surrounding districts gathered on the picnic grounds, a grove of beautiful oaks a short distance from the school house. Swings were put up for the children, and the morning was spent swinging and playing games.

At 1 p. m. a lunch was served and all ate heartily. Ice cream was freely handed out several times during the afternoon.

Mrs. Simich of San Francisco, and D. P. Murphy of Butte City, both had graphophones on the grounds, and favored the crowd with many of the latest selections.

At 4 p. m. many interesting races were run. The prizes and winners are as follows:

First grade boys, Joe Dondoro, prize baseball; first grade girls, Ida Clark, box writing paper; second grade boys, Clarence Brown, bat; second grade girls, Gladys Ferarri, calendar; third and fourth grade boys, Ralph Garbarini, bank; third and fourth grade girls, Janie Poppiano, painting; fifth and sixth grade girls, (tie), prize given to both; seventh, eighth and ninth grade girls, egg race, Annie Clark, book; ninth grade boys, John Lonesio, book. The "Pathfinders," seventh and eighth grade boys, Ernest Brown, "The Pioneer."

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office May 25: Anderson & Gray, Deiri Bassa, N. N. Craig, Duncan Campbell, Mrs. Drage Docklestick, Mrs. Sarah Eustice, William Gundry, Miss Mary Gatto, Phineas Johnson, L. Navoni, Miss A. M. Palmer, John Fontana, Magini Baguale.

Tim Haw and wife reached Placerville Monday evening. That night the Eagles chartered the Placerville band, serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Haw at the Cary House, captured them and enjoyed a banquet in their honor at the hall of the order.—Placerville Republican.

Mrs. Le Doux and Her Attorneys.

A press dispatch from Stockton says:

There promises to be another sensation when the trial of Mrs. Emma Le Doux, charged with the murder of A. N. McVicar, opens here on June 5th next.

For the first few days after her arrest she made no effort to secure an attorney, but waited until she could hear from Charles Crocker of Jackson, who had been attending to her business for several years while she was residing in that town.

Crocker came to Stockton and arranged with H. R. McNoble to assist him in the defense of the woman. The attorneys then held a conference with Mrs. Le Doux, after which they went to work to prepare her defense.

When Mrs. Le Doux was brought into court to plead attorney C. H. Fairall was entered as her attorney of record. Nothing more was thought of the proceedings until to-day, when it was whispered that there had been a serious disagreement between the lawyers; that attorneys McNoble and Crocker had been eliminated from the case, and that Fairall would handle it alone. All kinds of explanations are offered and accusations made, but the true story of the change will probably not be known until witnesses are placed on the stand. It is claimed that some of the most sensational testimony ever brought out in a case will then be adduced, not as to the charges against Mrs. Le Doux, but otherwise.

Sheriff Sibley has returned from Amador and Tuolumne counties, where he went to subpoena witnesses in this case. This is the second time they have been summoned as the original date of the trial was fixed for April 22d, but owing to the holidays a postponement was taken until June 5th.

It is reported that Mrs. Le Doux, who up to this time has not worried in the least, is badly upset over the turn affairs have taken of late. She is credited with not liking the way her case has been handled, and developments are anxiously awaited by the public.—Chronicle, May 21.

The above statement is wide of the mark. C. H. Crocker is not out of the case. He is still senior counsel, and will take an active part in the trial. As far as McNoble is concerned, it is reported that he is practically out of the defense. There was a meeting of the attorneys for defendant held in Stockton recently, and the supposition is that the statements sent to the city papers were based on that meeting, which was not harmonious. C. H. Crocker has been busy hunting up evidence to be used at the trial, and is still engaged in that work, notwithstanding all rumors that he is out of the case.

We have since heard that on Tuesday last Mr. Crocker received by mail the formal resignation of H. R. McNoble, as one of the attorneys. But in all other respects the case of the defense stands as before.

An Unfounded Rumor.

A report was current in this city that Mrs. Virginia Arala, who was reported, with her entire family, as among the missing of the San Francisco tragedy, had been heard from by a resident of Jackson, and that all the family escaped with their lives. We have endeavored to trace this report to its source, and have been unable to find any solid foundation therefor. The person said to have received word from the missing ones direct was interviewed, and says she has not heard a word from any of the family since they left Jackson. It was said that Clara Saville, of West Point, had told some one in Jackson that the family were saved, and this vague and uncertain statement is probably the only foundation that the report of their safety has to rest upon. Inquiries have been made through the city papers for information of the family, but so far without eliciting anything definite. The family consisted of seven members, namely Mrs. Arala, two unmarried daughters, one married daughter with her husband and two children. It seems almost incredible that a whole family should be swallowed up in the disaster without the least authentic information obtainable about their fate.

Selection, - Jackson Band. Opening address, Dr. E. E. Endicott. Prayer, - Rev. C. E. Winning. Ave Marie, - Miss Nelson. Reading, - Geo. A. Gordon. Chorus—Mrs. Winning, Mrs. Thomas, Misses Sangunetti, Meehan, Devan and Boorman, Messrs Wm. Perry, J. J. Wright, and H. E. Kay.

Patriotic song—"Our nation's dead," - Hon. A. Caminetti. Reading, - Miss Boorman. Chorus.

Recitation, - R. I. Kerr. Solo, - Miss D. Sangunetti. Fraternal song—"Our fraternal dead," - Judge R. C. Rust. Selection, - Jackson Band.

After the rendition of the program the orders will form, and march to the cemetery where the graves of the soldiers, pioneers and fraternal dead will be decorated.

Get the weak spots in your old narrow patched at Pete Piccardo's.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

MINING NOTES.

Mitchell.—Superintendent Snyder of the Mitchell mine, near Pine Grove, returned from San Francisco last week, with the intention of resuming work on this property. The parties now in charge of the Mitchell are reported to have plenty of capital to back up the enterprise. They are interested in large dredging operations in other parts of the state. They are now freeing the shaft from water preparatory to exploration work.

Markley.—Mr. Sherfeldt, manager of the Markley mine, above Volcano, arrived in Jackson Tuesday evening, and proceeded the same evening to the mine. It is said that the mine will be restarted at once, and with the present ore body continuing, it is believed that it can be run steadily at a profit.

Climax.—At this mine they are expecting to explore the property to the depth of 500 feet. Sinking will be prosecuted at once, with the intention of adding ten more stamps to the milling capacity. This move is fully justified by the developments already made.

K. L. Chase, who is in charge of the tailings plant in Amador City, was in Jackson this week. He represents some Colorado men, who are looking the country over with a view to future investments. They seem impressed with Amador county, and we sincerely believe that there are many opportunities here that with a little energy and capital could be made to yield handsome returns.

The Vorlander Estate.

Proofs of death of all of the legatees named in the will of Richard Vorlander, an old resident of this county, who died in Mokelumne Hill some months ago, have been received by the attorney. It was thought that one was still living, a lady. But it has been definitely ascertained that she too is dead. She left two children, who were residents of San Francisco. The mother's share of the estate would descend to them. The attorneys had secured all the necessary proof of birth and relationship to establish their rights in the premises, when the San Francisco fire came, and destroyed these documents which were kept in the office of an attorney in the city. They can probably be replaced by certified copies, when the machinery of the courts gets in running order again. The two children concerned got burned out also in the fire, and are left dependent upon the relief distributed by the authorities. They were working for the clothing firm of Neustadter Bros., which went down in the wreck. They are all the more anxious about the distribution of the estate, and have written through the attorney, to the executor here, J. H. Langhorst, to know about it. Of course such things cannot be hurried much. The utmost celerity has been observed, but it takes time to straighten out such cases, even when matter are hurried to the utmost limit.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Memorial Day Program.

The following program has been announced for the Memorial Day exercises to be held in Jackson on Wednesday, May 30. The Knights of Pythias, who have always observed this day, will be joined this year by the Native Sons and Daughters. They will assemble at Love's hall, where the exercises will commence at 1:30 o'clock as follows:

Selection, - Jackson Band. Opening address, Dr. E. E. Endicott. Prayer, - Rev. C. E. Winning. Ave Marie, - Miss Nelson. Reading, - Geo. A. Gordon. Chorus—Mrs. Winning, Mrs. Thomas, Misses Sangunetti, Meehan, Devan and Boorman, Messrs Wm. Perry, J. J. Wright, and H. E. Kay.

Patriotic song—"Our nation's dead," - Hon. A. Caminetti. Reading, - Miss Boorman. Chorus.

Recitation, - R. I. Kerr. Solo, - Miss D. Sangunetti. Fraternal song—"Our fraternal dead," - Judge R. C. Rust. Selection, - Jackson Band.

After the rendition of the program the orders will form, and march to the cemetery where the graves of the soldiers, pioneers and fraternal dead will be decorated.

Get the weak spots in your old narrow patched at Pete Piccardo's.

Watch this Space

Next Week

JACKSON SHOE STORE.

Hotel Arrivals.

Globe—J B Hinds, G H McLaughlin, Sacramento; G Engstrom, Butte City; H Moore, Amador; W J McGee, Sutter Creek; A J Speer, Sacramento; R Fortner, Amador City; G Camisa, San Francisco; G W Ryno, C T Kaiser, Camp Seco; R C Clements, Sutter Creek; R McLay, John Taggond, Camp Seco; C H Pfend, Ione; Mrs. Emiel Clark, Miss Estell Wines, T S Marchant, J A Moynihan, J W Schmidt, F L Deiter, San Francisco; W S Copley, Poloma; Julius Miller and wife, Ione; M E Gibbs and wife, Volcano; W E Roundtree, San Francisco; E T Dawson, Ione; Mrs. H J Miller, Los Angeles; Maud Pearce, Amador City; John Dix, Nashville; Ethel Berry, Glencoe; Mrs. R Conger, Mr. and Mrs. E Conger, A Petrie, San Francisco; Geo Bakovich, Sutter Creek.

National—F Kennedy, San Francisco; H Morris, Fresno; A H Crane, Berkeley; E R Biggerstoft, San Francisco; A Brown, Milton; E E Hite, Louisville, Ky.; J Nemin, Plymouth; E G Price, Sacramento; W A Bradford and wife, Dora Sorensen, Mrs. Ray Smith, San Francisco; G Engstrom, C P Engstrom, Geo A La Riviere, Ben Forsthand, Fosteria; H Edwards, Oakland; M Higley, Electra; G W Harris, Stockton; H L Whiting, Berkeley; J P Little, Stockton; O E Keyes jr., Oakland; J Marchant, Ione; L E Brown, E E Bonella, F J Quinein, San Francisco; K S Chase Amador City; J J McDonald, Sacramento; R Cordo, San Francisco; W J Showler, Sacramento; Preston Norris, San Francisco; J R Rutledge and wife, Mrs. A Papp, J McBeth and wife, Sacramento; John R Tregloan, Amador City; R Mills, Oakland; J H Kozmenstz, Geo Pogetto, San Francisco; J S Rewick, Sacramento.

Pioneer—Mour always has been and still is the best

Big Stock Up-to-date Shoes

The Best Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

The Walk Over Shoe, Utz & Dunn and E. P. Reed; also the Napa Tan for Men.

Show's Cash Store

Sutter Creek Amador Co.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Lowe* on every box 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W.*

Still on Deck.

ASSAYING 50 cts.

Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore etc. Mail or express.

Pioneer Assaying Co.

(30 years established)

131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal

Re-established with a new and up-to-date plant.

AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN
\$2.50 PER YEAR

board"—
 "As I wuz a-sayin', lady, I got a wife
 and three children to support me."—
 Philadelphia Ledger.

Cause For Fear.

Second (to duelist, who on confront-
 ing his adversary has suddenly grown
 pale and is only just prevented from
 killing)—Take courage, man. I know
 your opponent is going to fire in the
 first. Duelist—That's just what he
 is afraid. He's such a notoriously bad
 shot.

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